ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,344—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4302	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4086	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4302	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4302	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,373	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,280	1st Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 595

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	21st July.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 28, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	5,000	19th July 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 950; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 2, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Csipaillier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	30th June.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st July, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th July at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 30th June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 30th June, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 30th June, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 1st July.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 28th June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by all Lines of Steamers and BAGGAGE Received, Forwarded, and Insured against all Risks at Moderate Rates.

PACKAGES cleared through the Customs and forwarded to Destination, or Received for Shipment to any Port.

SMALL PARCELS despatched at Lowest Rates.

SUPPLIES of every Description obtained from England.

LIFE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCE effected, and all kinds of Agency Business transacted.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old. per Doz.	80 0	89 0
Do. EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per Bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do. ..... per Pint.	3 12	4 4
Do. 000 FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" ..... per Doz.	50 0	56 0
Do. 00 OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit ..... "	42 8	47 8
Do. 0 PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ..... "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher and Co ..... "	24 0	27 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE IMPORTERS

FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE

"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Mc DOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES AND FIDELITY INSURANCE GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FRESH YORK HAMS.

FINEST IMPORTATION.

LARGE SIZE FOR CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

20 to 28 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

RESTORES, STIMULATES, NOURISHES, STRENGTHENS

The HAIR BY NATURAL MEANS and without injurious forcing.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is guaranteed entirely FREE FROM ANY CHEMICAL WHATEVER and to be compounded from Vegetable matter alone.

Many of the Hair Preparations sold rely entirely for their effect upon the chemical action of such poisonous ingredients as LEAD ACETATE, SULPHUR, PETROLEUM, &c., which altho' stimulating at first eventually EXHAUST and DESTROY the hair in addition, being highly OBJECTIONABLE and DANGEROUS to use.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

WHY TAKE PILLS

of SECRET composition when those prepared according to the PUBLISHED PRESCRIPTIONS of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS are offered you.

SURELY the more sensible course is to take that of which you know the composition.

KEMP & Co. prepare a very LARGE VARIETY OF PILLS adapted to every ailment—and the full formula of each one is stated upon the bottles and also in their price-list.

A FEW POPULAR KINDS are here mentioned.

GELATINE COATED and TASTELESS.	PER BOTTLE of 25 and 100.
DR. HALL'S DINNER PILLS	12 as. Rs. 2 0
DR. HUNTER'S ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILLS	14 " " 3 8
DR. FOTHERGILL'S ANTI-DISPEPSIA PILLS	Re. 1 " 3 12
DR. DIVER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS	14 as. " 3 0
SIR ANDREW CLARK'S DINNER PILLS	Re. 1 " 3 12
BLAND'S PILLS	13 as. " 2 0
DR. HUNTER'S APERIENT PILLS	14 " " 3 8

N.B.—All made to the PUBLISHED FORMULA. And hundreds of others of every KIND, STRENGTH and SIZE.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE OF ALL REMEDIES for the purification and enrichment of the Blood is

SARSAPARILLA

and Patient should exercise extreme caution in using BLOOD TONIC and MIXTURES, as some of these contain ingredients liable to cause violent skin eruptions and other dangerous symptoms.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA

are without exception the FINEST PREPARATIONS of THE DRUG in existence, the Company having in this, as in other remedies aimed at the production of the FINEST QUALITY only.

Always Fresh in Fine Bright Condition.

Kemp's COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

Kemp's IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.

Fitted with Inkstand and Pen Tray on a moveable Range. Extra strong best Japanned Black, Chubb's Patent Lock.

	Rs.	a.
No. 2, size 15 by 19½ by 6 inches	45	0
No. 3, „ 17 „ 11 „ 7 „	54	0
No. 4, „ 18 „ 12½ „ 8 „	60	0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

Japanned Tin; Patent Lock; and Duplicate Keys.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1, size 13 by 9 by 8 inches	40	0
No. 5, „ 20 „ 15 „ 16 „	62	0

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.

Superior Double Block Tin Cash Boxes, Japanned Black Gold Fillet, Inner Tray, with three Compartments, Handle on top, and Chubb's Patent Locks.

	Rs.	a.
No. 5, size 11 by 6½ by 4½ inches	42	0
No. 6, „ 12 „ 7 „ 5 „	45	0
No. 7, „ 13 „ 8 „ 5 „	50	0

All the above are outside measurements.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Acts of 1882–85.

AND

In the matter of the BENGAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SALE of the PROPERTY of the Mill Premises and Machinery of the above Company has been POSTPONED from MONDAY, the 27th day of June. The DATE FIXED for the SALE to take place will be notified in due course.—Dated the 25th day of June, 1898.

REG. MURRAY,
Official Liquidator.
WM. HAROLD EDWARDS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
ST. RAPHAEL WINE.

A pure Tonic and strengthening Wine, WHOLESOME and PALATABLE.

Per Bottle Rs. 2-6. Per Doz. 26-0.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE.
MONSOON RATES
From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
[2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd Bombay and Poona.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Bombay. The Special Class for Ladies and Gentlemen RE-OPENS 8 a.m., 2nd July, Type-writing Class, Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

NAVY BLUE INVERNESS Water-proof Capes, Reliable quality, Rs. 35. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street

WANTED, SITUATION, by a European Carding and Spinning Master or Manager. Apply to No. 50, care of this paper.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and their lives SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more testimonials are required. When they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MAHIM CUSTOMS ROAD, AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Ganpatrao Chintoba Tatia, the sole executor of the Will of the late Narayenjee Luxumanjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Luxuman Cassinathjee, and the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Balcrushna Cassinathjee, Pandoorang Cassinathjee, Atmaram Cassinathjee, and Madhowrow Cassinathjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of May, 1867, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazundari ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in an cart called "Amberoy, on the Mahim Customs Road, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the said road, and in the sub-district of Mahim aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 79 feet in length and 39 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on on the east by a public passage, on the west by the said cart called Amberoy, belonging to Venkut Velsett, on the north by the house of Ramchander Antajee, and on the south by the house of Devidas Muridhur, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and which said house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

A large quantity of machinery of various descriptions, detailed particulars of which will be given hereafter. . . .

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned pearl and gold ornaments, belonging to the estate of Mr. Vussonjee Purshotam,

Pearl necklace, raifula, bangles, nose-ring, earstuds and kuddas, diamond ear and nose studs, gold bracelets, bangles, armlets, sanklas, necklaces, chains, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 29th June, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KOLBATWADY AND LOHAR STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Hirabhai Ghellabhai, and on account and risk of Tullockchand Javerchand, the mortgagor, under the power conveyed to him in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 16th Sept 1897, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Northern side of Lohar Street, otherwise called New Sasapur Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2768, and street No. 351, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the east by the house of Nasserwanji Ghughrat, on the west by the house of Byramji Bomanji, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the said Lohar Street, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tullockchand Javerchand.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground belonging to Gulam Hussein bin Mahomed Ebrahim Saheb Habibdade, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kolbhatwady outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality, formerly under No. 16, and now under Ward No. 2524, and Street No. 39, Kolbhatwady, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east partly by the said street called Kolbhatwady and partly by the house of Narayen Bhawoo Chuman, on or towards the west and south by a public passage, being a continuation of the said Kolbhatwady, and on or towards the north partly by the house of the said Narayen Bhawoo Chuman, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tullockchand Javerchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste-paper, old records, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JACCONETS,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., and on account and at the risk of Nurrotum Hunsraj:—

G. C. and Co., 16504. 16538—40, 16572-5—8 cases each 150 pieces White Jacconets, 18 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF POLLARDS.

On Friday, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Union Flour Mills, Limited, at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kara Laljee,

357 bags pollards.

Bombay, 29th June, 1898.

MENESSE & CO.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES, ETC.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Aboo Bakar Abdoolaand Hassum Abdoola Halai, Memon, Insolvents, traded as Aboo Bakar Abdoola, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of tart fruit, pickle, sauce, mustard, fish tins, knife polish, carriage candles, spices, tea powder, small scales and weights, old hats, empty boxes, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

In Suit No. 255 of 1893.

Estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan,

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., at Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, the moveable property of the Estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan, consisting of marble-top table and teapoys, side tables, writing tables, corner whatnots, chiffoniers with mirrors, cushioned chairs and sofas, easy, rocking, revolving and bentwood chairs, 12-light hanging chandeliers, gas fitting with 5-light lamps, clock, China jars and vases, wall brackets sets of dining tables, meat safe, telephone stand, crockeryware, blackwood and teak wood cots with boddings, iron and blackwood baba cots, cupboards, wash-hand tables, teak and cane verandah benches, rattan clothes basket, rocking-horses, water-boiler, &c. &c.,

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Bombay, 29th June, 1898.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Manager.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,660,000

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1898.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LEOPOLD CASSELLA and COMPANY of Frankfort on the Maine, in Germany, Manufacturers of Aniline and Alizarine Dyes, and having their Branch Office in Bombay are the first to Import into India their well-known Dyes known as the "Rubine Royal Rajah Crystals" under the denomination of "Zavahir Magenta" in tins wrapped up in gold paper with their labels affixed thereon bearing the inscription of a ship and the words "Zavahir Magenta" written in large letters. The said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company claim to have the exclusive right to the use of the Label aforesaid and especially the Trade name or description "Zavahir" as their exclusive property for any aniline or alizarine Dyes, whether liquid or dry, and whatever may be the colour of the dye in the tins on which such labels with the aforesaid property mark of "Zavahir" may be affixed. They alone further claim the exclusive right to have on the tins of their said "Zavahir Magenta" a Magenta paper band gummed round the lid of the tin, bearing their trade-mark and their trade name or description "Zavahir" in Golden Ink.

All Persons are therefore warned against in any way imitating the said Label or the said Trade name or description "Zavahir" or using any Trade Name or description in imitation of the said Trade Name or description "Zavahir" or packing up their tins in bands similar to those on the tins of the said "Zavahir Magenta" dye and any person so imitating the said Labels or band as aforesaid will be prosecuted according to law.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI.
Attorneys for Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

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Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,312½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100 | 75	100 | 10 p.c.		115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil		75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...		450
Anglo-Indian	1,348	...	00	Nil		43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80		1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Belitary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.		
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40		625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30		575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...		890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45		1,755
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		880
Coimbatore S. and W	5,000	100	100	9 pr ct.		125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25		660
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12		495
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25		525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		880
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20		250
Dhun ills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50		400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25		535
Framjee Petit Industan	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		500
Hingunghat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		540
Howard and Bullioughs	700	500	500	40		670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	25		655
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	50		600
Imperial Cused	700	1,000	1,000	40		1,580
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		470
Jacob Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd		980
Jando-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20		590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20		220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½		202 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandelah	750	1,500	000	dvd Rs.30		800
Khatau Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil		950
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35		625
Leopold	5,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10		262
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30		675
Lakmidass Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		975
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100		3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil		400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75		2,287½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 8		95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55		1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		250
Madura Millsational	7,779	100	100	Nil		par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		625
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 s. 30		350
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs.30		295
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		1,150
Rajpur Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		770xd
Sassoon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		1,050
Shahapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50		780
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80		2,025
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50		190
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15		265
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½		335
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50		270
Star of India	1,800	500	500	15		295xd
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20		612 1-2
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15		500
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	30		515
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		560
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	dvd Rs40		410x1
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		3425
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50		640
Wadia Mills	400	250	all	dvdRs15		250
	1,000	1,000	1,000			...

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80		1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		300
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25		275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½		105
Brenis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14		175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	300	200	dvd Rs25		210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15		315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100		1,220
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		90
Export	150	8,500	500	25+80		850
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40		365xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10		1 0
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40		45o
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		210
Malia adgirs Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53		70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 4		80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25		380
Munnar M.	00	250	...	15		220
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45		570
New Indian	4,0	125	5	dvd 16½		167½
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	3	20		400xd
Saraswati City Press Co., Ld.	500	500	7	0		370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20		585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200		2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50		490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12		200xd
Volkart		000	10	dvd Rs65		1,115

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5		205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50			35
Adham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½		145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300		6,000
Do. New Issue	500	575	625	75		1,510
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3		60
Bunny Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct		50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	50		1,175
Cocoan Fapor Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.		205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10		232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.		300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...		53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21		365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30		18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		165
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20		465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5		1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60		1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100			160
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvd Rs11		36½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-5
China Leaf	" 24-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-9
Do. do. new	" 24-9
Australian, bar Gold 100	" 24-5
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-3
Sovereigns	" 15-3
Do. Dragons	" 15-1
Bar Silver 17	" 73-6
Do. 17½	" 73-3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 8-10m., 7-23a. Low water, 1-13m., 1-47a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair in connection with the Akhadi Ekadashi will take place to-morrow, at Walkeshwar Road.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, a paper will be read on "Browne's Religio Medici" by Mr. Fardunji Dadabhai Mulla, M.A.

GOOD TEMPLARY.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, will be held in the Money School Hall, at 5-45 p. m., to-day, when Deputy Grand Chief Templar Dr. D. R. Tata, L. M. & S., will deliver a lecture on "Why one should sign the Pledge." The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game, against the Rangers, this evening, to commence at 5-30, sharp. The following will play for the Gymkhana:—Full back—Kemp; three-quarter backs—Edie, Gray, Tucker, and Vines; half-backs—Scott and Richards; forwards—Christie, Thomas, Humphrey, Wilson, Selkirk, Worcester, Hart, and Plant.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match with the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening, at 5-15, sharp (wet or fine.) The following will represent the Rangers:—W. N. Stewart, G. Kelly, C. Engel, F. Greene, C. Smith, F. Spenser, H. Daves, A. Monohan, E. Good, W. Sell, F. Kerrigan, G. Stockbridge, H. Wray, F. Blodwell, R. Hogan, B. Harris, E. Thomas, and A. Higgins.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—Abdulali Mowla Kareembhoy, having a grocer's shop at Doctor Street, Null Bazaar, has reported to the police that, during his absence at a musjid in Kondia Street, where he had gone to say his evening prayers, his servant, Mahomed Hoosein, a Bori, absconded, taking with him a tin-box containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 600. Information has been circulated and telegrams sent up-country to arrest the accused.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—Husonbhoy Tyebbhoy, a Borah hardware merchant, carrying on business in Bhajipala Street, has reported to the police that his servant, to whom he had entrusted the sum of Rs. 797, directing him to pay into Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., has absconded with the money. The name of the absconding servant is Abdulali Abdul Hoosein. As it is belie ved the man has left Bombay, telegrams have been despatched to several places up-country.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m., to-morrow.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 3 p. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Colombo, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., to-morrow.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Joyeuse ..... Fechner
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Ums Gluck ..... Suppe
Valse	Evette ..... La Torche
Aria	Tarquato Tasso ..... Dnizetti
Selection	Plantation Songs & American melodies ..... Kappey
Galop	Von Hons Zu Hons ..... Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—A social gathering of the members and friends of this union, writes a correspondent, was held at the residence of Mr. Pragmall Liladhar (member of this union), Horaby Row, Fort, on Saturday, at 8-30 p.m. Musicians Hiralal and Ganpatrao gave both vocal and instrumental concert to the best satisfaction of their hearers. Mr. Anna Mortand Joshi and Sashtri Narhari Vishnoo Godesai preached sermons. The party dispersed at 2-30 p.m., after partaking of milk and fruits and thanking Mr. Pragmall Lidhur for his kind hospitality to the union.

THE FIRE AT MANDVI.—Superintendent Grennan submitted a further report to the Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning, regarding the big fire in a cotton godown at Ahmedabad Street, Mandvi, on Saturday night:—"In continuation of police inquiries regarding the fire at Ahmedabad Street, Mandvi, I may state that the fire is still smouldering, and the fire-brigade are still engaged playing on the burning cotton bales from several stand-pipes in the locality. Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, are having the bales removed from the godown, and have already removed some hundreds, but the removal of the whole of the bales will take some days owing to the close manner in which the bales have been stored in the godown. With reference to the statement made by me that the cotton had been stored in the godown from time to time during the past two months and a-half, and that the storage of the last instalment was made after the break of the monsoon, I further wish to state that as some of the bales of this last lot had got wet with rain, it is believed that the cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion."

AN AYAH CHANGING A FIFTY RUPEE NOTE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Nubi, an ayah, employed in the service of Mr. N. F. De Souza, an engine driver in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at De Lisle Road, Parel, with theft as a servant of a currency note for Rs. 50, belonging to her master. On the 18th instant, in the morning, the complainant placed the note in a tin-box in the house and went to Bulsar, leaving the house in charge of his wife. He returned on the 25th instant, and learnt from his wife that the accused had suddenly disappeared from the house. This arose the suspicion of Mr. De Souza, who opened the tin-box and found to his surprise that the fifty rupee note had been transformed into a ten rupee note. He made no report to the police at the time, but, on Monday morning, the ayah returned to the house to recover her wages, when complainant handed her over to the police. The police inquiry showed that the accused carried the note to a Marwaree shop, where she cashed it and purchased a pair of silver armlets for Rs. 25. She spent Rs. 15 in drink, and the balance Rs. 10 she placed in the till. She pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL C. C. MARINE LINES *VS.* THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the former by one wicket and 36 runs. The Gymkhana having won the toss elected to bat, but could score only 34 runs against the superb bowling of Messrs. Bharoocha and Polishwala, Mr. J. Banaji being the only man who entered into double figures. The Liberals, in their turn, scored 70 runs at the loss of 9 wickets, when the play ceased, owing to rains, the chief contributors being Messrs. K. K. Kharas 22, H. D. Kanga 15, and Sorab Daver 10. For the Liberals, Bharoocha and Polishwala did yeoman service with the ball, the former taking 7 wickets for 12 runs, and the latter 3 for 20; while P. Daver and Baman Billimoria captured five wickets for 32 and 4 for 33, respectively, for the Gymkhana. The fielding on both the sides was excellent, Sorab Daver's wicket-keeping attracting good attention.

HINDU GYMKHANA *vs.* Y. M. C. A.

THE above match was played on Saturday, and resulted in an easy victory for the Hindus, as will be seen from the subjoined scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

N G Jaiker, b Allan	3
W L Masurker, b Monaham	13
A G Deshmuk, c Murtay, b Allan	3
L B Patker, did not bat	15
C V Metha, l-b-w, b Monaham	0
R V Agasker, c Swedden, b Monaham	36
S R Shirgaoker, not out	66
N E Khote, b Monaham	6
A G Metha, c Allan, b Monaham	0
P G Dhargeiker, c Fido, b Stuart	5
K J Chatre, c and b Stuart	2
Extras	4
Total	138

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings,

W M Stuart, b Patker	6
A J Smith, c Agasker, b Patker	19
A Monaham, c Masurker, b Patker	0
F Allan, c Agasker, b Patker	0
J E Fido, c Dhargeiker, b Patker	0
P Meroy, stumped b Patker	0
A Prentice, b Patker	4
F Stephens, l-b-w, b Patker	0
A Thomas, not out	0
V Weavers, b Patker	0
R Swedden, b Patker	0
Extras	11
Total	40

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

A JUROR FINED.

Mr. Bomanjee Cursetjee Bottleboi, whose name was called out but who was not present in court, was fined Rs. 30.

DHATURA POISONING.

Luxman Govind, alias Rama Luxmon, and Rambhow Sadoo, Hindoos, aged 55 and 45 respectively, stood charged with administering to one Gopal Luxmon a stupefying drug, dhatura, with a view to facilitate the commission of theft, on the 9th April last, and also with committing the same offence in regard to one Cheemee, woman. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; the prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Strangman, in opening the case, said that the jury had just heard from the Clerk of the Crown the charges on which the prisoners were to take their trial, and it now became his duty to read the sections of the Penal Code under which they were so charged. But before he did that, he intended to give a short outline of the case for the prosecution. The complainant was Gopal Luxmon, who carried on the business of a grocer in a chawl at Sewree, and lived in the premises with a woman named Cheemee. Prisoner No. 2 was known to the complainant, he having gone to his house before and been seen in the neighbourhood. On the 8th April, the complainant met the second prisoner in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Gardens, where he had gone to consult a woman—a prophetess—whether he would be able to recover his lost ornament. When the woman was telling the complainant to do one thing or another, the second prisoner told him that the only way to recover the ornament was to consult a barber, who would be able to give the required information. On the following day, by arrangement, the two prisoners turned up at the shop of the complainant, and after some conversation it was agreed that the first prisoner, who was represented as the barber, should be entrusted with the finding out of the ornament. The prisoners asked the complainant to keep certain articles, such as milk, cocoanut, &c., in readiness for the purpose of performing the same evening certain ceremonies, which would enable them to know where the missing ornament was. The prisoners returned at about 7 o'clock in the evening, the complainant having in the meanwhile brought all the things required for the ceremony. While the two prisoners were engaged in performing the ceremony, the complainant and the woman were cooking their food with their backs turned to the prisoners. The latter two having partaken of their meals, the first prisoner asked the complainant to drink the milk which was offered to him. The complainant drank the milk, and while he complained that it had a bitter taste, the first prisoner remarked that he would be now free from all evil for a period of twelve months. The two prisoners then tried to persuade the woman to drink the milk, but as she refused to do so, stating that she was not in the habit of drinking it, the first prisoner asked for some "jagri," which was after some ceremony given to the woman to eat. Both the complainant and the woman soon became giddy and complained that their throats became parched and as Gopal became rather suspicious, he went upstairs and asked Ramchunder, who was a metha in the employ of the landlord, for help. As soon as Gopal went upstairs, the second prisoner ran away, the first prisoner also attempting to escape. The latter was caught hold of by Cheemee, but he pushed her aside, and was attempting to run away, when he was arrested by a man who was sitting on the verandah, his attention being called to him by the women crying out for help. The first prisoner was then handed over to the police, who removed the complainant and the woman to the hospital, where they remained unconscious the whole night and the woman more so than the complainant until the following morning. The second prisoner was arrested by the police on the following Sunday afternoon. There would be the evidence of the two complainants and Dr. Gillespie of the Jamsetjee Hospital, which would show that the milk and the "jagri" contained something which rendered them giddy and unconscious. The brass pot and the metallic tumbler, in which the milk was served, were sent to the Chemical Analyser, but as dhatura was known as a vegetable poison, when mixed up with food which was decomposed, no trace of the poison could be discovered. Even the vomitings which were afterwards sent to the Chemical Analyser were not found to contain the poison, because it was believed that the poison had been partly thrown out in the first vomiting and partly absorbed in the system. If the jury accordingly came to the conclusion that it would be unsafe to say on that evidence that the prisoners intended to drug the complainants for the purpose of committing theft, they would be able to convict them on the other part of the section that they administered the poison with the intent to cause hurt or knowing it to be likely that it would thereby cause hurt.

Dr. Bhikaji Eduji Ghaswalla, First Assistant to the Chemical Analyser, in his evidence stated that on the 11th April he received three sealed packets containing a piece of blanket, a brass pot, and a metallic tumbler, the result of the examination being that there was no trace of dhatura found in one of them. If dhatura was kept for a long time in food which was under decomposition, it lost its natural condition—it lost its alkaloid. He would be able to detect dhatura if it was mixed with food which was being decomposed for two or three days. He examined the vomitings subsequently sent to him with the same result.

Gopal Luxmon and Cheemee were then examined, and their evidence was much the same as that foreshadowed by the prosecuting counsel.

Dr. Gillespie, House Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital, said that the two complainants suffered from the effects of dhatura poisoning, the woman being totally unconscious, the man showing some of the wilder symptoms of that poisoning. If a stomach-pump had not been applied in the case of the woman she might in all probability have died. From the symptoms he had observed, he was in a position to say for certain that they suffered from dhatura-poisoning.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the first prisoner, in answer to the court, stated it was true he pointed out to the police a dhatura plant in the municipal gardens at Worlee, because he was threatened with beating if he did not.

Mr. Strangman, on behalf of the Crown, briefly summed up the evidence he had called, submitting that the charges preferred against the accused were clearly established.

His Lordship summed up to the jury the salient points of the case, and asked them to come to a conclusion on the evidence as laid before them.

The jury, after a consultation of a quarter of an hour, unanimously found the prisoners guilty on the second charge. His Lordship agreed with the verdict and sentenced the prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

Hari Gajaba, "alias," Ganpat Ganoo, an old offender well-known in the jails, was charged with housebreaking in order to commit theft and theft in a building used for the custody of property. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The court adjourned at 5-15 p.m. till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Lloyd, Surgn-Major, Ms. A M S, on duty, from England
Underwood, Capt, Ms, 4th Hussars, on duty, from England

JUNE 25.

Cliveland, Surgn-Capt, Bo, 3rd Bo Cav, on leave, from Neemuch

JUNE 27.

Coleman, Capt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, from England
Alexander, Lt, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavalry, on leave, from Neemuch

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Lloyd, Surgn-Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Mandalay

JUNE 27.

Turner, Major, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, June 18.)

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr H C Barnes, Asst Commr, Jorhat.

Mr G Hamilton, Asst Commr, on return from leave, is posted to Jorhat and placed in charge of that subdivision during the absence on leave of Mr H C Barnes, or until further orders.

Mr L J Kershaw, Depy Commr, Sylhet, is transferred to Shillong and placed on special duty.

Mr T Emerson, Asst Commr, on return from privilege leave, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr, Sylhet, during the absence on deputation of Mr L J Kershaw, or until further orders.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 22.)

In modification of previous order Mr F S Hamilton, District and Sessions Judge, is allowed leave for three months

Mr J S Davidson, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Alipore sub-division of the district of Jalpaiguri

Lieut G Pointon, Calcutta Naval Volunteers, is allowed leave of absence for six months

Hon Capt and Paymaster W Leslie, 1st Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles, is allowed leave of absence for six months

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl, the Lieut Govr, appoints Raja Shashi Shakheswar Roy Bahadur, of Tahirpur, in the district of Rajshahi, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut Govr of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William

The services of Mr T M Browne, Asst Supt of Police, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept

Mr H S Johnstone, Senior Supt, Calcutta Police, is appointed to officiate as Supt, Port Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Hogg, or until further orders.

Mr K Robertson, Supt, Calcutta

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

THE price of Consols was unaltered in London yesterday, at 111 1-8. French Rentes remained at 102 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime to 25·25 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per Cent, were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £62 1-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight fell off 1-16d., to 1s. 3 1-2d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-4 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 5-16d. per oz., also in New York at 59 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·85 3-8 dollars. About £100,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 32s., June-July shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; and Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet.

In the Liverpool Cotton market prices remained stationary all round, yesterday. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Import 11,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York at 6 3-8 cents per lb.; August Futures advanced 3 points, and December 1 point to 6·23 and 6·08 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts.....	3,000	1,200	900
Two days' do ...	6,000	1,800	1,600
Since 1st Sept.	8,429,000	6,588,900	5,142,100

The improved demand in our local Cotton market noticeable yesterday has continued to-day, when a large business was done in a steady market. Exporters bought 3,700 bales consisting chiefly of Jaora, Buranpur, Compta, and Karanja, and the mills took 2,550 bales comprising in the main Jalgaum, Pachora, Poolgaum, Jaora, and Chopda descriptions.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—For the former there is no demand from exporters, and prices are unchanged at Rs. 4-9 per cwt. for White Delhi, and Rs. 4-5 for Red. In Seeds a little business is passing; Linseed is easier, at Rs. 5-15 per cwt.; while for Cawnpore Brown Rapeseed Rs. 5-10 is quoted, for Delhi Brown Rapeseed Rs. 5-11, and for Cawnpore Yelow Rapeseed Rs. 6-1. Poppy is unchanged at Rs. 6-7.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	5,673	bales.
Wheat	12,970	cwts.
Linseed	16,442	"
Rapeseed	20,671	"
Gingellyseed	1,835	"
Poppyseed	4,721	"
Castorseed	5,783	"
Rice	2,503	"

FREIGHTS are steady. For Antwerp and Dunkirk ready lines have been done at 21s. 6d. per ton, and at 20s. for July shipment.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet in tone at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 3-4d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce; some Bank wire was obtainable at 1s. 3 3-4d., and business was reported thereat; later on, lower advices coming from Calcutta caused rates to recede, and the market became weak, Bank Wire being offered at 1s. 3 11-16d. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d. "
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 13-16d. "
Francs	1'36 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at 95 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 95 3-16 for the Settlement, with 84 1-4 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quiet. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 2 1-2 lower.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of London left here, for Bombay, 25th afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 27.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here 25th evening.

LONDON, JUNE 27

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here 24th afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan, left here this morning for Bombay.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Singapore, for Hongkong, on the 23th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.
(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagowestchensk.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m., Wednesday, 29th instant.
Communication established via Haiti between Caimanera and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure Spanish administration protest against opening of those offices on island of Cuba for which it has not given permission.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	27	5	55 p.m.	4	27
Teheran	28	2	6 p.m.	1	43
Suez	28	2	55 p.m.	1	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	1
" Karachi	....	29	...	4
" Madras	...	29	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 27.

10 p.m.	81·4

TUESDAY.—JUNE 28.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—June 18, at Motihari, the wife of Kenneth Lauchlan Mackenzie, of a daughter.

SANDERS—June 19, at Dalhousie, the wife of George Herbert Sanders, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAWSON—LANE-RYAN—June 11, at Thonzi, by the Rev F Perroy, Alexander Hugh Macdonald Lawson, Assistant Conservator, Forests, Burma, to Mary Theresa, third daughter of the late James Lane-Ryan.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—June 22, at Calcutta, Mary Clara, relict of Captain John Henry Baldwin, H M's Indian Marine.

HUGHES—June 16, at Ajmere, Estelle, the beloved wife of Alfred E Hughes.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1898.

IT is evident from the tone of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarks respecting the advance to Khartoum, that he is not disposed to attach much credence to the theory that the Khalifa has fled from Khartoum and thrown up the sponge. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is of opinion that the advance on Khartoum may be a far more serious operation than any yet undertaken in the Soudan. But the force of British troops employed will be proportioned to the difficulties and the risks. A Second Brigade, we know from previous information, will be added to that under General Gatacre; a division of European troops will thus strengthen the larger contingent of the Khedive's troops. Sir Michael sees encouragement in the enormous improvement effected in the discipline and moral of the Egyptian fellaheen soldiers. The black battalions were always first-class fighting machines. The discouragement of the Dervishes is also counted upon; and if it continue, and the old fanatical spirit do not revive when fighting for the tomb of the Mahdi, the loss of heart noticeable in encounters hitherto may give Khartoum back to Egypt almost without effort. But in the encounters before the battle of Atbara the Dervishes were outnumbered ten to one; and in that battle the tactics of the prudent Sirdar Mahmoud, who hid himself in an artificial cave while the fortunes of the day were being decided, made defeat certain. It would be a mistake to infer from that battle and the unequal contests previous to it, that Khartoum, or rather Omdurman, will fall without some stiff fighting. That is evidently the opinion of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The financial arrangement with Egypt seems on the whole equitable enough. Great Britain recoups the Khedival treasury the £750,000 advanced by Egypt for the expedition to recover Dongola in 1897. Egypt with its treasury, replenished by that sum, will bear the cost of the present expedition, which is estimated, curiously enough, at the same sum £750,000. It will be surprising if that estimate be not considerably exceeded, even if the promise be kept that no further expedition to recover the territory South of Khartoum will be undertaken be strictly kept. What if it should turn out that the Khalifa, not indeed flying from Omdurman, but abandoning it for military purposes as the Russians abandoned—and burned—Moscow, should destroy that capital and retire into the difficult country beyond and await events? That would be a new development, the consequences of which it would be difficult to forecast. With the Dervish army "in being," the calculation that it will not be necessary to keep a considerable force for any length of time at Khartoum might be found to be somewhat sanguine.

IT is generally admitted that even after the City Improvement Trust is constituted some years must necessarily elapse before its operations have any appreciable effect for good upon the health of Bombay. The Bill which recently passed the local Legislature and now awaits the sanction of the Viceroy has therefore no practical bearing upon the great question of how the plague is to be kept at bay in the near future, say for the next four or five years. Yet if there is one theory more clearly established than another after twenty months' experience in Bombay, it is that the houses where cases of plague have occurred are far more dangerous centres of infection than individuals who have been in contact with sufferers. These several factors in the situation lead Government some time ago to invest the Municipal Commissioner with very full powers in requiring the owners of insanitary houses to make any alterations that might be called for, and to demolish buildings which were past improvement. Mr. Snow was requested to exercise these powers as far as circumstances would permit, and accordingly the Executive Engineer engaged a special staff for the work consisting of one assistant engineer, two superintendents, and twelve inspectors. A great deal of the preliminary work was carried out last year when houses were examined and, where necessary, declared unfit for human habitation. The owners may have supposed that those mystic initials "U. H. H." meant nothing very serious, seeing that month after month passed by without any measures being taken in respect to the dwellings. But the day of reckoning has come, and they are now discovering that it was not for the sake merely of appearance that the houses were examined under the direction of the Executive Engineer, and their value on the "rafters not rent" system assessed by the Collector of Bombay and Mr. Playford Reynolds. In all 5,500 buildings have been inspected by the Engineering Department with a view to ascertain their sanitary defects, 1,670 notices have been issued for the improvement and demolition of houses, and 186 buildings or sheds have already been demolished. No house is condemned as uninhabitable unless structural improvements to admit of a minimum of sanitation are impossible. In regard to the far more numerous class of houses capable of improvement, better ventilation is regarded as the most essential need. The Engineering Department has caused a considerable number of dwellings to be vacated, pending the introduction of ventilation into the dark unhealthy rooms, and just now not much more than this is being insisted on. It is felt that if evacuations for other improvements were ordered at the present time, it would only mean greater overcrowding than ever in other dwellings, since at this time of year the poor cannot sleep out of doors. The prevention of further overcrowding in unhealthy areas is indeed an inherent difficulty in all schemes of piecemeal betterment, and is one of the most serious problems with which the new Trust when it is constituted will have to deal. It besets even the temporary measures now being carried out by the Municipality, and will need to be guarded against when these operations are more actively pursued after the rains next October.

The sections where the work has made the most advance are those in which the need for improvement is most urgent—Dhobie Talao, Mandvie, Chuckla, Oomercary, and Camatipura. But work is not confined to particular areas: houses which have been specially noticeable for the plague cases they have furnished are taken in hand as circumstances permit, no matter what the district is in which they are situated. The importance attached to this work of house improvement by Government and by the Municipal executive may be gathered from the fact that it is being carried on at a time when the unfavourable condition of the civic treasury has necessitated the suspension of all non-emergent ordinary works, even road-repairing having been abruptly stopped. But the experience of the last two years fully justifies the policy of giving special preference to the task of making the dwellings of the poor more habitable. The cost of alterations made departmentally, consequent on the neglect of the owner to attend to the notices served upon him, is recoverable from him. By far the most serious expenditure incurred by the Municipality in connection with these operations, therefore, is the payment of compensation to the owners of buildings that have been demolished. But the outlay involved must not stand in the way of the disappearance of these hopelessly insalubrious dwellings if we are to protect the city against a further recrudescence of plague next cold weather. There have been some complaints on the part of certain owners as to the "arbitrary nature" of the notices served upon them, but from enquiries we have made, we believe that no effort is spared to deal with the owners—many of whom are comparatively poor—with the utmost consideration, consistent with ensuring an irreducible minimum of ventilation in houses where it has hitherto been almost non-existent. It is hard perhaps on a mortgagor to compel him to remedy defects in buildings which have come into his possession, in the details of the construction of which he had no part or lot, and there are other individual cases of hardship. But to owners who have themselves erected buildings unfit for the habitation of beings to whom at least some fresh air is a necessity, no such sympathy can be extended, when the authorities call upon them to carry out remedial measures. The moral effect of the steps now being taken to make the chawls and other tenements of the native town and of the crowded parts of the Fort more habitable, at the cost of the owners, must tend in the direction of greater care as to the salubrity of new buildings. But we shall never have any effective guarantee against the construction of insanitary dwellings, until the Municipal building bye laws are extended by an amendment of the Act to "ground previously built upon."

THE third volume of the Report on the Famine in the Central Provinces consists of appendices, prepared by Mr. Oliver, Chief Secretary in the Public Works Department, showing in great detail the operations of the Department in the various affected districts and the results thereof. The total expenditure incurred through the agency of Public Works officers was in round figures 103 lakhs of rupees, for which sum relief was afforded to 89½ millions day units. The working charges for special establishments, tools, hutting, conservancy &c., absorbed about 22 per cent of the total expenditure, the remainder being spent in wages, with the exception of 8 per cent given in gratuitous relief. The ratio of famine rates compared with ordinary departmental rates was 2·3 to 1; but there were great fluctuations between the various districts, ranging from 1·4 in Betul to 4·4 in Damoah. Mr. Oliver justly observes in regard to these divergencies that it would be unfair to compare the results of stone breaking under favourable conditions, good organisation, and careful supervision at selected quarries near Nagpur or Bhandara, with the results in Raipur where the officers had to deal with a sudden and unexpected rush of some 70,000 people coming at the begining of the hot season, "where the establishment was altogether inadequate, the supervision not of the best, and work of any sort difficult to find." But why was the supervision so unsatisfactory? Mr. Oliver also points out the contrast between the out turn of work done by enfeebled wanderers drawn from the poor houses of the large towns, or people driven from their jungles by extreme privation, and the work accomplished by hardier labourers, or by cultivators who came out merely to earn a little additional wage during the slack season. The earth work done per day unit of all classes varied from a minimum of oue cubic foot on some road side berms in Bhandara, to a maximum of 45 cubic feet on certain roads in Chhattisgarh. In fact all the figures available when dissected show that owing to the varying conditions which prevailed, the famine relief in the Central Provinces was chiefly noticeable for remarkable contrasts. Beyond some unimportant work in "impounding reservoirs," and earthwork on one tramway line, the labour was exclusively confined to road making and improvements, and under the circumstances of the Provinces this policy appears to have been a wise and prudent one. Some 579 miles of new roads were constructed and 819 miles were raised in class.

These works are spoken of as being calculated to be of great permanent value to the Provinces. One of the new thoroughfares, the Narsingpur-Chhindwara road, opens communication between Chhindwara and the Nerbudda Valley affording an outlet for produce and an inlet for trade, while at the same time serving as a famine protective work. Of many of the other new roads the same thing can be said. In the conclusions he draws from the experience gained during the famine year Mr. Oliver places in the forefront the necessity for keeping up a programme of large useful works that might at any time he put in hand. The programme with which the famine was met was divided into two classifications which were found to be very useful, and enabled the work to be commenced with confidence, and the knowledge that the money would not be wasted. The first class consisted of "works which can be undertaken in the event of serious or prolonged famine but for which estimates and possible surveys may not be ready," and the second class comprised "works to be undertaken at once in the nearest approximation to order of urgency for each district, and requiring estimates to be submitted with the least possible delay." Mr. Oliver's opinion is that there need be no difficulty in keeping up a full and revised programme of this kind, and he points out that to begin with the maintanance of roads alone will provide labour in abundance for the earlier stages of distress. He urges that it is more profitable to employ famine labour upon really useful works even though this involves some additional cost for materials and their carriage than upon works, the utility of which is very questionable. Consolidation of the labour is what he recommends, and he points out that while such concentration costs money for carting, and for skilled labour, this in itself is a form of famine relief, since carters and skilled labourers feel the pinch of dear foodstuffs in common with their neighbours. Moreover supervision is much more easy and satisfactory when the labour is concentrated in a few large camps, instead of being scattered over small ones. Of course there is a great deal to be said on the other side, and it must be admitted that in the administrations where short distance tests only were imposed, the relief operations were more successful in their primary object than those of the Central Provinces. It would however be unfair to draw conclusions from this undoubted fact in favour of short distance tests, without taking account of the respective circumstances of the Provinces compared. It may be anticipated that the forthcoming report of the Famine Commission will show on which side of this, as of other controversies on relief questions, the weight of evidence and experience lies.

THE pressure of export work at the Docks is now considerably lightened, the shipments having only been of an average character since the middle of June. The falling off is due to the favourable wheat crop prospects in Europe and to the decline in prices which has resulted. Money is coming in freely from up-country and foreign imports are now brisk. The result of these conditions has been to make money much easier, accommodation being readily obtainable in the open market at five per cent. The rates of the Bombay and Bengal Banks are 9 per cent, and that of the Madras Bank 8 per cent, but in all probability these rates will be lowered week by week in response to the market quotations. Although there is substantial relief from a condition of affairs which puts a serious strain on foreign commerce, the money market is by no means so well supplied as is desirable in view of the various public loans it is proposed to raise. It is understood that in order to take the chance of "better times," the Port Trust will further postpone floatation of the loan it intends to raise, until next year. The Municipality is so sorely in need of money that it cannot do likewise, and there must soon be an appeal to capitalists. It is to be feared that if a Municipal loan is raised just now four per cent. debentures would not be taken up, except at a substantial discount, and even if there is some delay in coming to the market the money will not be raised with anything like the readiness that characterised the taking of Municipal bonds in the days before the resources of the civic body were crippled by the plague expenditure. The experience of the last few months has made the market very sensitive, and there will be a disposition on the part of capitalists to be slow to lock up in the slack season resources which may be very profitable when the export season again comes round. Government paper, for instance, has not risen so markedly as might have been expected upon a relaxation of the monetary tightness. For one thing dealers and traders fear that if another period of stringency comes on seven or eight months hence, the security of Government paper may again fail to bring them accommodation even at very high interest. Another and perhaps still more potent reason for the tardiness of the upward movement in Government stock is that the belief is entertained that after all an attempt may be made to adhere to the decision announced in the Budget of floating a three crore loan. In business circles it is thought that the increase of the borrowing powers of the Secretary of State, renders it by no means certain that the rupee loan will be abandoned and accordingly Government paper is neglected. Meanwhile exchange has gone down one farthing below the gold standard level, while bills are an anna lower for every month until December, when the export season will set in again. As to the agricultural prospects in India it is of course far too early to speak with any assurance, but reports from the mofussil show that so far the monsoon rainfall has been well distributed; that the breaks have been of sufficient duration to permit of sowing and other necessary operations, and that the conditions are generally favourable.

A MOVEABLE column has, it is reported, been formed at Peshawar, and is being equipped with transport.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporite, left Aden, for Bombay, on Tuesday, at 3 a.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th July early morning.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, all the Government vessels now in harbour had hoisted the Royal Standards, and the land saluting battery fired a salute of 31 guns at 7 a.m.

THE Baluchistan frontier appears not to be quite free of tribal feuds between the wild clans; a fight took place a few days back between the Dhurkanis and Maris, in which three men are said to have been killed.

AT the trial of the blackmailing case, yesterday, Mr. Slater decided that the truth or otherwise of the charges brought against the complainant by the accused was relevant to the present inquiry. Cross-examination of the complainant was then proceeded with, and was concerned mainly with the affairs of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury, Hari Gajaba *alias* Ganpat Ganee, an old offender, pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and theft in a building, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.—Laxmon Govind *alias* Rama Laxman, and Rambhow Sadoo were convicted of administering a stupefying drug, *i.e.* dhatura, to two Hindus, a man and a woman, with a view to facilitate the commission of theft, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years each.

GENERAL HAMMOND left Landi Kotal on Friday for Rawalpindi, where he makes over his permanent appointment of Colonel on the Staff to Colonel St John Michell, and then goes home on leave.

THE Provincial Legislative Council will meet at the Chattar Manzil, Lucknow, on the 7th July. The financial statement will be read and discussed, and two bills will be introduced—one the Terminal Tax Bill, the other a Bill to amend our Municipal Acts.

GENERAL SIR W. P. SYMONS handed over the Command of the Khyber Force to Brigadier-General Egerton on Saturday, and proceeded to resume command of the Sirhind district. Lieut-Colonel Muir, his Assistant Adjutant General, and Captain Wikeley, his Aidede. Camp, rejoin their regiment, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

FIRST entries for the Poona Summer Sky Races close on 1st July.

THE appointment of Political Officer in the Kurrum has gone to Mr. Stuart Watefield, and the frontier paper thinks he will be the right man in the place. He possesses a through knowledge of Pushto and of the character and ways of the Pathans as well.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th June, 1898, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 565,901 maunds and Rs. 1,04,381 in the earnings.

SIR GEORGE WOLSELEY will draw the full emoluments of the post of Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab from July 6th, the date of expiry of Sir W. Lockhart's 90 days' leave, until Sir Power Palmer returns to India to take up the appointment. Sir George Wolseley then will proceed to Madras as successor to Sir Mansfield Clarke.

COLONEL SIR A. GASELEE, Colonel on the Staff at Cawnpore, is, we hear, to get Allahabad district in succession to General Waterfield; but he will only take up the post for some three weeks, as he is due in Simla, to act for 18 months as Quartermaster-General, by the end of next month. Colonel E. Money, Deputy Adjutant-General in India, will then officiate at Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLOTHIER, 5th Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the 27th Madras Infantry as Commandant; Major F. Bradley succeeding him in command of the 5th Madras Infantry. These two regiments are linked battalions, and Major Bradley has been Second-in-Command of the 5th since January 1891. He is one of the lucky Madras Captains with temporary rank of Major, and gets the command with only 18 1-2 years' service.

A CALCUTTA commercial correspondent writes:—The Indian Currency Association, who used to be the dictators of currency policy, have apparently succumbed. At any rate their pronouncement on the Government's currency proposals is not forthcoming, even although these proposals are practically synonymous with the Association's recommendations of four years ago. I understand, however, that a letter signed (in an individual capacity only) by the gentlemen who were President and Secretary of the Association has been forwarded to the Currency Committee in London.

A PARAGRAPH in the home papers recently announced the grant of the Royal Humane Society's silver medal to Gunner Indar Singh of the Peshawar Mountain Battery for the gallant conduct in saving the life of a driver of the battery on September 13th in the Tochi Valley. Indar Singh's coolness and pluck on this occasion were known to everyone in the Tochi Field Force. The incident occurred when a reconnaissance under General Symons was returning down the Sartoi nullah. A thunderstorm came on very suddenly, the stream in the nullah became a roaring torrent which swept mules and men off their feet. One unfortunate driver was carried down-stream, but managed to cling to a rock. He was so exhausted that without help he must have been drowned. Indar Singh, fully accoutred in his marching kit, swam to the rock and sustained the driver there until the water subsided. It was a plucky act and fully deserved the reward which it has gained.

A VERY sad accident is reported from Dum-Dum. Captain Maxwell, Royal West Kent Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum, was found drowned in a tank on Saturday morning. The deceased was last seen alive at 4 a.m. on Friday morning, having been Field Officer for the night, inspecting several guards. Early on Saturday morning, while a detachment of his regiment was returning from shooting at the butts, one of the men noticed something floating in the tank. He mentioned the circumstance to a Lance Corporal who at once stripped and jumped into the tank and with the aid of others brought out the body of Captain Maxwell. The deceased officer was in uniform with his accoutrements. The funeral took place at Dum-Dum on Saturday evening and was largely attended by the officers of the station including those of his regiment and several from Calcutta and Barrackpore.

THE P. & O. Britannia, which arrived at Colombo on Thursday night from Australia, homeward-bound, experienced very rough weather, both on the voyage out and back off the Australian coast. She had a severe experience, when crossing the great Australian Bight to Adelaide on the outward-bound trip. The weather turned very nasty with heavy seas on that she was obliged to put back to sea for about four hours whilst off that part. The mails were in consequence landed very late. Returning she left Adelaide on the 9th instant in the teeth of a gale, which was increasing in fury moment. However steaming full speed ahead, she got out of which would have proved an unpleasant experience. She left Albany on the 12th instant, and beyond a strong head wind part of the way, there was nothing further, though the weather prophets predicted a storm about the time she was to leave. Off the Ceylon coast, the weather was a light monsoonish, with fine rain.

MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIR KHAN, Kambar-Khel, who has great influence over his tribesmen, and who was mainly responsible for the prompt payment of the fine and surrender of Government rifles, has returned to his home in Branna in Beh Kambar Khel. He is a splendid specimen of a hardy mountaineer, is a deadly shot, and an indefatigable walker. He has taken a very broad-minded view of last year's autumn manœuvres, and is an ardent admirer of Sir William Lockhart.

IT is stated in the Railway Administration Report that the Southern Punjab Railway—from Delhi, via Bhatinda, to Samasata, 399·80 miles in length,—was opened for public traffic on the 10th November, 1897, and handed over to the North-Western State Railway for working on behalf of the Southern Punjab Railway Company. By 31st March, 1898, the line had been ballasted from Delhi to Abohar and from Samasata to Hasilpur. The ballasting will, it is expected, be completed, throughout during the next few months, but the line will probably continue to be maintained by the Company till November, 1898.

MAJOR GALLWEY, of the Somersetshire Light Infantry at Khuldana, goes Home at once to take command of the other battalion at Aldershot, to which he has just been promoted. The command of the battalion out here falls vacant before the end of this year, Lieutenant-Colonel Borton's time being up shortly.

THE sepoy who suffered most loss by our occupation of Maidan are the Kamber Khel Afridis in the 5th Punjab Infantry and the 20th Punjab Infantry. The Kamber Khel are not a large clan, and in these two regiments alone there are no less than 250 of them, a fact which means that, even if their own house was not destroyed, their brother's or father's was. Irrespective of persons, Subaders', Jemadar's and Sepoys' homes shared the same fate—namely, being reduced to ashes. It is very hard luck, no doubt, but the sins of the children are sometimes visited on the fathers.

THE following is a copy of General Hammonds farewell order on quitting the Khyber Force:—Brigadier-General Hammond, on being relieved of the command of the Brigade, wishes to thank all in it for their unfailing good conduct and cheerful assistance. Those units, which have been with him for more than eight months, have had at times hard work to do in cold, wet, and heat, without the excitement which fell to the lot of others, and have always done it in a soldier-like manner. The 34th Pioneers have well maintained their name for thoroughly good work. He now wishes them all good-bye, and trusts that in the next campaign they will have their turn in the front.

THE "Progres Militaire" remarks that too much importance is being accorded to the native Militia in Franco-China. There are about 8,000 of them in Tonquin. Every province has a brigade, and these brigades range in strength from 400 to 800, this last being the effective of the brigade of the railway from Phu-Lang-Thuong to Lang-Son. The number is considered to be excessive, and, according to the "Colonial," the organisation is maintained on its present footing in order to give French official residents control of the forces and to provide them with numerous retinues of servants, who could not be withdrawn from regularly-constituted corps. Both our contemporaries are of opinion that this strong body is a danger to the colony. No confidence can be placed in its fidelity, and any day a mutiny may break out. In order to create the force Paul Bert disorganised the regiments of Tonquinese Rifles, and drew native officers from that body, but the officers of the active Army were not attracted to the new formation, so that military discipline and character are wanting in the Militia. The Colonial thinks that it would be amply sufficient if each official resident in the country had 200 Militiamen at his disposal, but would not denude the delta, and proposes the creation of a new Tonquinese force of 4,000 men, constituting a four-battalion regiment. The "Progres" supports the idea.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON TO PROCEED.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Admiral Camara has been ordered to proceed to Suez.

It is reported that arrangements have been made for colliers to meet his squadron in the Red Sea and elsewhere.

THE THREATENED BOMBARDMENT OF SPANISH PORTS.

Commodore Watson has been appointed to the command of the American squadron which is going to Spain.

The squadron consists of three ironclads and four cruisers, three colliers accompanying.

AMERICAN POSITION NEAR SANTIAGO.

The Americans are now landing the last batches of troops and supplies at Jaragua, but more are coming from America.

The magnitude of the task before them is beginning to be understood, for the defences of Santiago are so strong and elaborately placed that it is believed more artillery will be required.

Hitherto the fighting has been mere outpost skirmishes, the Spaniards probably retreating by order.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

JUNE 28.

Four transports with the third expedition of 4,000 American troops have left San Francisco for Manila.

THE POSITION AT MANILA UNCHANGED.

Reuter's special correspondent at Manila, telegraphing on the 23rd instant, says the Spaniards claim to have driven the rebels back, but the position is virtually unchanged.

The American troops are now daily expected to arrive.

The Spanish Volunteers, when ordered to the trenches refused to obey, while the regulars are now looting the town.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

STATEMENT BY SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved a resolution to remit the loan of £798,000 advanced to Egypt for the Sudan expedition in 1897. In doing so, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to the eminent success of that expedition. Trade and industry, he said, have been regained and the provinces are recovering slowly but surely.

The advance to Khartoum, he said, might be far more serious than anything yet done in the Sudan, but Sirdar Kitchener and the forces under him are prepared for all eventualities. A larger force of British troops will be employed than ever before in that region. The Egyptian Army has enormously improved, and the Dervishes are disheartened.

The Government does not anticipate the retention of a large British force for a long time at Khartoum, neither do they contemplate undertaking further operations on a large scale or measures involving considerable expense for the recovery of the provinces south of Khartoum, but they anticipate that a gunboat, flotilla will make expeditions to free the Nile waterway from any interference with the commerce of the interior. The Government believe that by establishing friendly relations between the Administration which will be formed at Khartoum and the tribes southward, it will be possible to open the region in a manner conferring the greatest possible benefit upon Egypt and Great Britain.

The estimated cost of the advance to Khartoum is £750,000, which will be borne by Egypt.

The motion was adopted by 155 against 81 votes.

INDIA LOAN BILL.

The India Loan Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

THE NEW CABINET IN FRANCE.

JUNE 28.

M. Brisson has completed the task of forming a new French Cabinet, the principal seats in which are allotted as follows :—

Premier and Minister of Interior—M. Brisson ; Minister of War—M. Cavaignac ; Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Delcasse ; Minister of Finance—M. Peytral.

CRICKET MEETING HELD AT POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

A meeting of those interested in cricket was held, this evening, at the Gymkhana Club, to elect a captain for this year's Gymkhana eleven, also to transact such other business as required. Mr. Sprott took the chair, the Chairman proposed that Captain Greig should be elected. As an amendment to this, Mr. Dias proposed as it was necessary to have a captain who resided in Poona, and after a short discussion it was unanimously decided that Mr. Sprott should be captain. The next resolution was for conciliation, if advisable, of allowing football to be played on the cricket ground. As regards this Mr. Deas said that football should not be permitted to be played during the months of June, July, August and September. Mr. Bain proposed an amendment, and Mr. Shearne seconded, that no football should be played on cricket ground until after the Presidency match, that is, from end of September. The amendment was carried by a majority. The question for charging pitching of tents, and putting chairs on grounds during the Presidency match was held over for future discussion. Mr. Deas put forward a proposition about appointing a committee to select teams destined to play in Presidency matches. The proposition was that a committee be elected of three from Poona and three from Bombay with captain selected to fight the Presidency team possessing casting vote. The committee should be a select team that is to play in the Presidency match ; and it was resolved that the Bombay Gymkhana should be addressed on the following subject. The local committee consists of Major Walter, Captain Greig and Mr. Sale, who form committee in iddition to honorary secretary and captain, this latter committee was for local matches only. Mr. Deas proposed that a subscription list for covering travelling expenses of cricketers attending the Presidency match should be sent round, and that Bombay Gymkhana should co-operate with this. Also resolved in the meeting that who takes at least 25 wickets in the season should be presented with a bat. The meeting then dissolved.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 28.

The plague authority reports two indigenous cases of plague in Hubli, Mysore Border, on Thursday, and seven indigenous cases on Friday.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Estimates have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of a new rifle range at Kherwar for the Meywar Bhil Corps.

The services of Captain Scudamore, R.E., have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Public Works Department.

Major J. Sherston acts as Director of Military Education in India when Colonel Hutchinson goes on leave.

THE SON OF THE RESIDENT OF KASHMIR BITTEN BY A SUPPOSED RABID DOG.

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

The son of the Resident of Kashmir, Colonel Sir Adelbert Talbot, who only arrived at Gulmarg recently from England on holiday from College, has been bitten by a supposed rabid dog at Kohala on his way up. Captain Godfrey and Mr. Talbot left for Kohala on 26th, and young Talbot proceeds to Paris by this mail. Sympathies are with Sir Adelbert, who has only just become convalescent and whose two daughters have only recently recovered from a long illness.

SUSPENDED PAYMENT OF THE FIRM OF WILLIAM MORAN AND CO., TEA AND INDIGO BROKERS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Messrs. William Moran and Co., an old established and much respected firm of indigo, tea, and genera produce brokers, suspended payment to-day. It is notl yet known what the liabilities of the firm are, but it is implied that they were between twenty-six and thirty lakhs of rupees, the outstandings, most of which are good and reliable, will fully cover the liabilities and leave a decent sum to enable the partners to start afresh, which it is their intention of doing. Cash is not due to failure in any particular line but to general collapse, and especially to refusal of local exchange bank to meet their drafts. The firm were to have celebrated their jubilee next year, and news of their failure was received everywhere with much regret.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BURMA.

A MAHOMEDAN SENT TO JAIL.

RANGOON, JUNE 28.

Shaik Abdul was, to-day, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for telling people on several occasions that inoculation against plague would be enforced by aid of police. For the prosecution, it was stated that the accused and others had gone about advising people to prepare to resist the police.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Byrne, solicitor, defended the second accused, Dhanjibhoy Dadyset, Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented Cooverji M. Mehta, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Craigie, pleader, appeared for the fourth accused Williams, and the fifth, Sorabji R. Battliwalla, was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused, Clive Durant, conducted his own defence.

In the morning Durant informed Mr. Slater of what had transpired on the previous afternoon before Mr. Dastur, relating to the application he had made to that magistrate for the issuing of a process against Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer for charges of extortion, abetment, and so forth, and he asked Mr. Slater whether there was any objection on his part to Mr. Dastur's taking up the case against Nanabhoy, a he (Durant) was under the impression from what had fallen from Mr. Dastur on this occasion and on a previous one that Mr. Dastur did not entertain his application under the apprehension that Mr. Slater, who was trying the Petit case, might have an objection to the case being split up in two.

Mr. Slater replied that he could not give Durant any explanation in regard to an order made by Mr. Dastur, but that he (Mr. Slater) could have no objection to Durant's going either to Mr. Dastur or to himself about any application he wished to make.

In the afternoon the extortion case was taken up, and at the outset the magistrate gave his decision on the point raised by Mr. Davur on the last occasion as to the relevancy of the truth or otherwise of the charges brought against the complainant by the accused to the present inquiry. The magistrate held that having regard to the disclosures which took place in the course of complainant's cross-examination, the truth or otherwise of those charges was relevant to the present case.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Jijibhoy Petit was proceeded with, he made certain explanation in regard to some part of his evidence given on the last occasion. He said that the amount referred to by him as having been carried to the defalcation account of the Oriental S. & W. Company was not paid to Bai Dinbai in cash. The amount had been overdebited to her account in the books of the company, and the amount overdebited was given credit to the firm in the company's books. Witness further explained that by calling himself the sole proprietor of the firm he meant that he had the sole control over the management of the firm, though the firm had other partners who had shares in its profits.

On the application of Durant, Mr. Davur produced eleven books, which belonged to the late mehta of the company, and which he had kept in secret from the year 1892 to 1896.

Mr. Petit, further cross-examined by Durant, said that by comparing the amounts in those books with the cash and books of the firm he had been able to ascertain the amount of the defalcations. The average commission which his firm received per annum was about Rs. 35,000.

Durant here showed witness a statement to the effect that the net amount payable to the firm on account of commissions between the years 1881 to 1895 was Rs. 11,18,597.

Witness said that he did not know whether the statement was a correct one. Continuing witness said that the amount of commission charged by his firm in 1895 was Rs. 53,000. After the death of the mehta accused Cooverji Mehta called at his office, but witness declined to give him any information about the defalcations, in order that he might not get an undue advantage over other shareholders and indulge in speculative share transactions. Witness was not in the habit of going in for "sutta" transactions.

Further inquiry was then adjourned to Friday next.

THE RACING CALENDAR.

THE following ponies were classed, aged and measured on 10th and 17th June, 1898, by the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club :—

	Age.	Height.		
Messrs Powell Bros' b aust g Battler by Jack Sprat	5	12-3 3-4	30th	Ap
Messrs Powell Bros' ch aust m Florrie, by Jack Sprat	aged	12-1 3-4	For	life
Mr T Uphill's bk or br aust m Game Girl	aged	13-0 1-2	For	life
Mr T Uphill's ch aust m Ida	aged	12-0 3-4	For	life
H E Miah of Cooch Behar's br h Julian	6	13-1	For	life
Messrs Powell Bros' gr aust m Kate, by Jack Sprat	5	12-1 3-4	30th	Apl
Messrs Powell Bros' gr aust m Little Annie, by Bristol	aged	13-3 5-8	For	life
Mr C F Glasscock's bk aust m Meta	aged	13-1	For	life
Messrs Powell Bros' bk aust m Millie by Jack Sprat	4	12-1	30th	Apl
Messrs Powell Bros' bk aust m Model, by Jack Sprat	aged	12-2	For	life
Mr J Gove's gr aust g Sir Donnelly	aged	13-0	For	life
Messrs Powell Bros' br aust m Stella, by Jack Sprat	4	13-0 1-2	30th	Apl
Mr C F Glasscock, bk aust m Victoria by Masher, dam by Shylock	5	13-2	30th	Apl

The following ponies have been classed, aged and measured on 23rd May, 1898, by the Up-Country Committee at Simla, and are entitled to run as described below at all meetings held under the Calcutta Turf Club Rules :—

	Age	Height		
Surg-Maj Harran's b ch m Nellie	aged	13-0	For	life
Mr C V Bosanquet, dk gr aust m Vibration by Glanmarkie-May Flower by Rory O'More	6	13-2 1-2	For	life

A MILITARY "CAUSE CELEBRE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A MILITARY imbroglio of a sensational character is at present occupying the attention of the military authorities in Bangalore. Surgeon-Captain J. D. F. Donegan, of the Army Medical Staff, assisted by brother officers of the same service, and military amateurs from the various corps in garrison, gave a variety performance in the North Station Hospital, for the delectation of the convalescent inmates. The public were not admitted to the entertainment, the attendance at which being limited to the patients aforesaid and invited military friends. The intention, however, was to repeat the performance in public, and devote the proceeds to the funds of the station hospitals. A feature of the entertainment was a brilliant and cleverly written skit, by Surgeon-Captain Donegan, entitled "The Reformation of Brady." It abounded in witty and humourous and, it may be added, harmless topical allusions. Unfortunately, some of these were taken in an ill-spirit, and Major Baillie, of the 4th Hussars, abruptly quitted the room, using, as he left, some uncomplimentary epithets anent the author of the skit. The Principal Medical Officer inhibited the public repetition of the performance, on the score that the skit entitled "The Reformation of Brady," was considered in some quarters to present medical officers in a somewhat undignified light. This decision was received by the public with much surprise, as all the performers are officers of the Army Medical Mess, and, it may be assumed, as jealous of the dignity of their profession as any one can possibly be. The skit itself is far from being a reflection on the work done by medical officers in military hospitals, as inferred by some people, but merely parodies, the capital fun to be extracted from the routine proceedings which take place daily at 9-30 a.m. in the office of the P. M. O. The Bradys and Hawkses of the skit are typical of trying characters, who may be daily seen in the office of every P. M. O.—Naval and Military—throughout the British Empire. The object of the entertainment was, moreover, purely philanthropic, viz., to raise funds for the provision of "comforts" for the military patients of the station hospitals. However, in the exercise of his discretion, as we have before said, the Principal Medical Officer inhibited the public performance of the entertainment, and there the matter was considered to be ended, except that Surgeon-Captain Donegan felt aggrieved at the expressions let fall by Major Bailie, when the latter quitted the hall on the night of the private entertainment, and it was understood, addressed himself to the task of obtaining reparation in this respect. While matters were in this stage, the Bangalore representative of the "Madras Times," who runs a local sheet, interviewed Surgeon-Captain Donegan as follows :—

HOW TO ORGANISE PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

"You have a good deal of experience in stage matters ?"

"Well, I have been at it for the last ten years, off and on. I care much more for writing plays and managing than acting. I have never played, except as an understudy, since "Jack Sheppard" in 1893. I thought it better to leave when my reports were good than to stick on the stage and live to see the day I was received with a volley of rotten eggs !"

"Does the management of a piece cause you much mental worry ?"

"Yes, there are a thousand and one things to be thought of, even down to the lighting of the theatre and the bouquet of flowers for the Lady Principal, if bad, as there is no chance of anyone else throwing one."

"To what do you attribute the great falling off in—I mean the apparent decadence—of theatricals in Bangalore for the last few years ?"

"To the want of a popular and energetic stage-manager like Capt. Bethune, now Major Bethune—I beg his pardon ; to the wild desire of amateurs to stage pieces that they never could play, and the want of combination between all classes of society for the production of a good play."

"What do you consider the most suitable plays for amateurs ?"

"To the ordinary amateur there is nothing so suited as burlesques and variety entertainments in which they can be shown off at their best. If Mr. Snooks can put his foot in his mouth, he can always produce a laugh in a burlesque, though this accomplishment is quite useless in playing Charles Surface. The same remark applies to ladies. Anyone who can look well on the stage, dance and sing a bit, can do an ordinary burlesque part excellently, though she may never be able to play a character part. A lady consulted me sometime ago about a part. She wanted to play a girl's part in the prologue and the same girl's mother's part in the first act, after a supposed interval. The difficulty of the task never occurred to her. She considered it quite within her power as the lines were short and easy, and she knew them by heart. She had not the slightest idea of acting, and a supreme contempt for burlesque. She felt quite sure when I heard her that as sure as the Lord made little apples, she would be certain to burlesque the part, playing seriously, if she did not know the burlesque aspect of it."

"What do you mean by a character part ?"

"I mean a part where the character is supported, a sailor for instance. It will never do to "shiver your timbers" once or twice and dance a hornpipe. A sailor would laugh at you. One must study the part first with sailors and be to all intents and purposes a sailor, and able to satisfy an audience of sailors. The saying "No one would notice that !" is the curse of all amateur performances. Before playing "Cyrus Blenkard" in the *Middleman*, Mr. E. S. Willard worked for three months in a mine so as to be absolutely realistic in his production of the character."

"Do you consider character parts beyond the reach of amateurs ?"

"By no means. Some are, of course, but many are well within their reach. Take for instance the part of a military officer in light comedy. I consider that any ordinary line officer with an average amount of intellect should give the ordinary professional ten pounds and a beating. He could at least be realistic and properly dressed. Faults that would immediately be noticed by himself were he amongst the audience should be conspicuous by their absence. An amateur hates being natural on the stage ; he loves to have a putty nose on, or something of that sort. For the life of me I can't see why a military man playing the part a military man can't be perfectly natural. It of course alters matters if he is playing Bluebeard in a Pantomime."

"What is the difference between an amateur and a professional ?"

"Experience, I suppose. I have played with amateurs in this country, Capt. Broadly, Capt. Wilkieson, of the 1st Pioneers, Mr. Owen-Lewis and Mr. Bulfin, that I would be very sorry to compare to any professionals I have seen out here. A man may be a professional without being an actor, and a man may be an actor without being a professional. Talking of the average amateur, he is as a rule distinctly bad ; he never studies his part, he learns it off instead, he never thinks of the tableaux that are supposed to occur ; he gets a sixpenny book, mugs up the lines and thinks that is all !"

"What is your idea of staging a piece ?"

"I consider that, whatever it is, it should be suited to the company, even a song. It is quite out of place to hear a lady of 14-stone singing, even at a concert, and saying she is 'Some one's little darling' ! It is equally ridiculous to hear a man of five-foot nothing, and a chest in proportion, declaring, 'He fears no foe' in shining armour ! Secondly, it should show off every one to the best advantage ; have the man with the black moustache that can roll his eyes the villain of the piece, have the best looking woman the heroine, it does not matter a straw how she acts, the public feeling will be with her. Thirdly—have the piece rehearsed till every one is sick of it and plays automatically without any effort, otherwise they will lose their heads, leave out some of the most important points and the funny man will laugh at his own jokes ! Fourthly—shoot the prompter, and teach the actors ordinary stage 'gags' that are symbolic of their having forgotten their part. Some one on the stage can prompt them. It is even better that they should take out the book and read it than have a person yelling from the wings. In burlesques and operas the orchestra should be just as sick of the piece as the playing and singing songs on a burlesque stage one may frequently be put to great inconvenience by the orchestra starting laughing instead of playing. Amateurs have a wild desire to keep a joke bottled up and to spring it on the stage. Sometimes it tells, but it frequently falls flat, and puts the others off. A laugh from the audience never compensates for a breakdown on the part of the actors. Fifthly—have a stage-manager who can give anyone on the stage a stone at acting and show them what to do, and still not act. It is almost beyond human possibility to stage a piece with amateur shows with the stage-manager on the board also. If a man writes a piece, stage-manages it, and acts in it, it's a thousand pounds to a pinch of snuff it's a failure ! It's only natural that he should have the best part himself. He will be in all the tableaux all the best jokes, others only getting second-class ones. It's a foregone conclusion that no one must be better than him, of that he takes good care, so the piece is not equally divided ; it's a one-man show and a failure."

"How many rehearsals do you usually have for a performance ?"

"The last little piece I wrote and staged at the Hospital, I had fully forty. I had a company that with one exception had never been on a stage in their life, and they played without a hitch, or the assistance of the prompter."

"What do you think of public opinion ?"

"I value it highly, and at the same time I am alive to the fact that one can't please everyone. When I hear a performance of mine criticised and people tell me indirectly that some one did not like that and this, I feel quite pleased as I know it was a success. On the other hand one would hear so and so was rather good, and so and so was very amusing. This proves to me that the audience were not pleased as a whole, for if they were, they would pick out faults and not redeeming characters."

"Does it take you long to write a song ?"

"Only a few minutes. I write it down as the idea comes into my head."

"I believe you have written some plays also ?"

"Yes, some burlesques and comedies, but I don't wish to talk about them or about myself."

"Do you consider it hard work ?"

"Not at all. I think anyone who attended to the details of life could write one."

And this closed what I regarded as a very useful interview.

The above appeared in the local sheet of the *Madras Times* of the 13th instant. In the same sheet paper of the 15th the following appeared, contributed by Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, of the IVth Hussars, as a parody on the published interview with Surgeon-Captain Donegan, given above.

"A STUMP ORATOR."

"There was some disturbance at the office this morning as a soldier made his way into the supplemental sanctum and insisted on being interviewed, as he threatened violence if not allowed to speak and gave the name of No. 3042 Pte. Brady, C. Company. He forgot to mention his corps. What he said was taken down simply to avoid a *fracas*. The interview was as follows :—

"I believe you are a stump-orator of some renown ?"

"As I am not egotistical I won't say I am ; but if I have spoken once in public I have spoken 500 times. I have addressed and appealed to all classes of audiences from the working man to the Royalty of Ireland."

"Who, may I ask, is the Royalty of Ireland ?"

"Never you mind, they should be the Royalty if they only had their rights."

"What do you consider the points of a stump-speech ?"

"They should be fine and long and as personal as possible. When the audience get up and leave the house in batches, you know that your speech is telling. If you only keep on long enough they will come back when you have done abusing them and pass on to some one else. Nothing amuses any one so much as allusions to the deformities of his neighbour."

"Does learning a stump-speech cause you much trouble ?"

"Yes, but the stage management causes me much more."

"May I ask where the stage management comes in in a stump-speech ?"

"That is all you know. You must have tables and chairs that will break when you hit them, you must have people amongst the audience to laugh at the proper time. It is frightfully trying if your next words of a speech are 'If you don't stop laughing I will go away !" to have your former sentence received with stony silence. It adds tremendously to a speech to say something original on the spur of the moment, such as accusing one of the audience of picking pockets. If in addition to your remarks you have two mock policemen to arrest the offender, your fame is established."

"How long does it take you to write a stump-speech ?"

"About a year and a half. Whenever I write an original one I have to go round to all the music-halls and take notes of what they say there. To make a stump-speech to a military audience one should get into the Staff Office and see all the confidential reports on officers. Allusions to these in public causes the greatest amusement and makes the General roar laughing. Speaking to an audience of ladies, I generally get my information from doctors or clergymen. Allusions to such details makes every one except the ladies concerned convulsed with mirth."

"Do you consider stump-orating a natural gift, or on the other hand one that can be acquired ?"

"Certainly not."

"Do you rehearse a stump-speech often before you speak in public ?"

"As a rule I never stop roaring it out at the top of my voice for a month or so before the performance. I commence in my bath in the morning and end off in bed. Just before I made my last stump-speech, I was informed that many of the tenants in my part of the Cantonment were giving notice to their landlords of their intention of leaving and going to live under tents at Hebbal."

"What do you think of a Bangalore audience ?"

"I consider them perfect. My success, if I may call it so, I attribute to the fact that I stood most of the audience free drinks before the performance, and promised them more if I met with a good reception."

"Do you attribute much to the make up of a stump-orator ?"

"Yes, it should always be at variance with the character represented. If supposed to be preaching a bogus sermon it does well to come on dressed as an Arctic explorer or a wild Indian ?"

"Do you write many stump-speeches yourself ?"

"Yes, I want to tell you all about them ; but you won't put it down."

"Do you intend to appear again in Bangalore ?"

"Yes, as often as I get the chance. I was raging mad that my last performance did not go on for a month."

"This concluded a most interesting interview, and the way the gentleman in question refrained from egotism is most praiseworthy."

STILL ANOTHER INTERVIEW.

MILITARY MALICE.

Finally the following, purporting to be the substance of an alleged interview between the *Madras Times'* Bangalore representative, Major Baillie and Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill of the IVth Hussars, appeared in the Bangalore Supplement of the *Madras Times* of the 16th :—

"With a view to representing all shades of opinion on the recent performance at the Station Hospital, I visited two officers of the British Cavalry Regiment quartered here. I found Major Baillie and Lieutenant Churchill both much amused by the interview with the histrionic Surgeon-Captain which filled the Supplement on Monday."

"What is your opinion about the performance of which the repetition has been unavoidably deferred ?"

"I regard its postponement," said Major Baillie, "as a reprieve to the human species, and as a mercy to God and man !"

"Do you consider that it was necessary to prohibit it ?"

"I think," Mr. Churchill replied, "it was most unnecessary to stop it, as it was certain that such a combination of vulgarity and stupidity would naturally secure its own extinction."

"To what do you attribute its failure ?"

"I find the answer in your interview with Surgeon-Captain J. D. F. Donegan, A.M.S., published in your issue of last night, which was as follows :—'Does it take you long to write a song ?'—'I write it down as it comes into my head."

"You doubt the sufficiency of the divine afflatus ?"

"I think," said Major Baillie, "that if his medicine is as bad as his wit, a duty will one day be cast upon the hangman which now only comes within the range of the 'Boots' !"

"But," I said, "Surgeon-Captain Donegan has a long experience of amateur theatricals ?"

"I question that," said Lieut. Churchill, "I see he states that 'he left the stage before he received a volley of rotten eggs'—an act doubtless of timely discretion !"

"But surely he has always had great respect for for the opinion of the public ?"

"If by public," said Major Baillie, "he means the 'public-house,' he may perhaps aspire to the compliments of the canteen !"

"So you form an unfavourable opinion of Surgeon-Captain Donegan ?" I asked.

"Not exactly," replied Major Baillie, "his performance was idiotic, his acting clownish, his wit dismal, but of the man himself I know nothing."

"The true philosopher," said Lieut. Churchill, "always dismisses nauseating subjects from his mind."

"That concluded the interview. I fancy that Surgeon-Captain Donegan will not object in the slightest to the criticism. Public opinion will probably be at variance with Major Baillie and Lieut. Churchill in regard to the officer's capabilities. And as to his acting, which Major Baillie considers 'clownish,' I am not aware that he had an opportunity of judging it, as Surgeon-Captain Donegan did not act in the performance at the hospital, and from the interview with him, it will be remembered that he has not done so since 1893. It is quite possible, however, that in appealing to a 'public house,' he may also be heard at the bar."

Major Baillie declares that no such interview, as alleged, ever took place, and it transpires that the alleged interview was a "bogus" and concocted one, and contributed to the Bangalore Supplement of the "Madras Times" by another officer, whose covering letter, forwarding the "interview" to the "Madras Times" Supplement, has been given up. On the day of the publication of the communication in the Supplement, and before the latter was issued, that officer left the station for England. The officers of the Army Medical Staff took the matter up warmly, and the Colonel commanding the IVth tendered an apology in his name and that of the officers of his regiment to the Principal Medical Officer. Major Baillie also wrote, disclaiming all knowledge of the matter, direct to Surgeon-Captain Donegan. The apologies have been accepted and the affair has thus happily terminated.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, yesterday, concluded the adjourned inquiry, at Duncan Road, regarding the circumstances under which Jankee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, was buried alive and killed under the debris of a falling house belonging to Dhansey Hemraj, at Duncan Road, on the evening of the 19th instant. Superintendent Hack attended the inquiry. The further evidence recorded by the coroner showed that the house, which has been assessed under No. 228-232, was purchased about thirty years ago for Rs. 8,750 by one Dhansey Hemraj, who died some years ago, and the property has come in possession of the present owner by inheritance. The cause of the collapse, in the opinion of the Municipal Building Inspector of the Division, was due to the rotten condition of the timber work brought on by the old age of the building. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Valabhdass Dyal, the present owner of the house in question, examined by the coroner, said that the house was purchased by his grand-father Dharsey Hemraj from Merpall Mooljl for Rs. 8,750 on the 6th January 1868. The house had not been re-built since the witness' grand-father purchased it. The latter died some years ago when witness' father was alive. The witness' father died about seven years ago, leaving witness as his only son and heir. It was not true that the back wall of the premises had to be repaired almost every year before the monsoon. It was never repaired. Witness denied that the rear portion of the house was weak. The house was, as a rule, fully tenanted, only three or four rooms occasionally remaining vacant. None of the tenants ever vacated the rooms complaining that the house was weak. Witness could not account for the rear portion of the house falling, he never came to look at it. His Pardesee used to collect rent and bring it to him. Witness had never made an application to the Municipality to repair or alter the house. On Sunday, the 19th inst., the day on which the house collapsed, all the rooms were occupied except one or two. He could not say which rooms were vacant.

Keshav Bapoo, one of the tenants of the house, said that he was a house painter and occupied a room on the third floor at the back of the house. He had been living there for the last four years. He knew the deceased Jankee, who lived in a room on the second floor. During the four years that witness had been living in the house the landlord used to have the building repaired and whitewashed every year. By "repair" he meant plastering where any plaster had come out : nothing special was done to the back wall. Witness had never to complain about the back wall. He had never heard a rumour that there was a crack in the back wall. He never saw one. About 5 p.m., on the 19th instant, witness returned home, when his sister's daughter, aged twenty years, was in the room. He was undressing himself on his return, when the floor of the room collapsed and the back wall gave way and he and his niece were buried under the debris. They were extricated by some of the neighbours and taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where the witness had his injuries dressed and he was allowed to go home. His niece was detained and was discharged cured from the hospital on Friday last. She was in the house all day on the 19th instant, and she did not say anything to the witness about the house on his return home in the evening. The roof of the house remained standing. When the third floor collapsed the floors of the rooms below also collapsed and witness and his niece were precipitated to the ground floor.

Byjnath Gungadin, a Purdesee rent-collector employed in the service of several landlords, one of them being the owner of the house in question, stated that the house contained two drawing rooms and six other rooms on the first floor, nine on the second floor and an equal number on the third floor. When all the rooms and the godown on the ground were occupied witness used to receive Rs. 95 per month as rent. There were six rooms vacant on the day of the collapse, three on the first floor, one on the second floor, and two on the third floor, the back rooms being all tenanted. The back wall had never been repaired. Witness never lived in the house but visited it every day. There was no crack in the back wall. He was at the house at 5 p. m. on the 19th instant. The niece of the witness Keshav Bapoo complained to him at this time that there was a depression on the floor of her room where she had her grinding mill. Witness went to her room and saw that some mortar had been displaced by the mill. He told her that he would have it put right next day and left the house. At 6 p.m., on the 19th instant, when he was at Mandvi, he heard that the back portion of the house had collapsed. He returned to the house and found some police sepoys and a number of people there. He then fetched the landlord, who looked at the place and went away. The depression referred to was not in Keshav Bapoo's room, but was in the passage outside the room. Witness did not think that depression had anything to do with the falling of the house.

Shaik Hussein Shaik Husuf, proprietor of a hack victoria, residing in the same house, deposed to the way in which he had extricated the deceased woman Jankee from the debris on the day the house collapsed.

Narbar Vishnoo Kathapote, Inspector of streets and buildings in C ward (north), Bombay Municipality, examined by the coroner, said that his ward included Duncan Road from Falkland Road to Two Tanks. He knew the house assessed under Nos. 228-232 at Duncan Road. He had never had occasion to inspect it before the 19th instant. No application had been made during the last two years by the landlord to repair or alter the house. About 6-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 19th instant, witness was informed by his muccadum that a house had fallen at Duncan Road. Witness immediately went with him to the spot, and found that the rear portion of the house had given way to the extent of twenty feet long by six feet broad and about twenty-three feet high. He heard that four persons had fallen with the house, three of whom were injured and removed to the J. J. Hospital. He inspected the same evening and on the following morning the fallen and the standing portions of the house, and found that some of the posts and the ends of some of the beams were rotten. In the opinion of the witness, the cause of the fall of the house was the old age of the building. From the Municipal records, the house must have been over forty years old. On account of the heavy rain the previous days the rear wall must have been soaked with water and so was weaker. The wall was composed of bricks, "curret" and mortar, and was on the weather side of the house. Under the Municipal Act, the Municipal inspectors had no power to enter a house to examine any portion of it unless information was given that some portion was ruinous or unsafe. The posts were not visible when the house was standing, as they were buried under the masonry, as also were the ends of the beams. Those parts of the beams which were visible were not rotten. The ends got rotten from the moisture in the walls from nanis or rain water or other causes. The owner of the house could not have ascertained the true state of the posts and the ends of the beams unless he had broken down the walls and exposed the posts and the ends of the beams. No house-owner could be compelled to do this, however old his house might be.

The coroner, having briefly summed up, the jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the wound on the right elbow which she had received by an accidental collapse of the house in which she was living.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF ANOTHER HOUSE.

The rear part of the first floor of a three-storeyed house, belonging to a Parsee lady named Cooverbai, at 3rd Parseewada Street, Khetwady, fell in on Monday evening, precipitating a Parsee woman named Bhickoobai, who was residing in that part of the house. The woman was immediately extricated by some townsmen and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to have sustained injuries to her right arm and leg. She has been detained under treatment. Three municipal engines were speedily upon the scene. The engineering department, Bombay Municipality, have been informed.

THE appointment of Staff-Commander W. Chambre as Staff-Captain at Portsmouth Dockyard, observes a contemporary, reminds us of the rapid decline of the old navigating line and of the better prospects which await the "patent" navigator in the not very distant future. Most of the lieutenants and some of the commanders of the executive branch who are now performing navigating duties may hope to obtain some snug appointment in the dockyards now held by Staff-Commanders. The old navigators will always be honoured and admired as a class of excellent seamen, and every officer of a certain age can recall the skill with which previous Staff-Captains at Portsmouth and elsewhere used to handle the ships and bring them to their berths alongside the jetties. Why, however, should the Staff-Captains wear plain clothes, when even the naval instructor has assumed the uniform of his rank ? He is associated, it is true, with the riggers of the dockyard, over whom he has no naval authority ; but he is also brought into contact very constantly with petty officers and men of the fleet. One branch of the naval service that will feel the loss of the old navigators severely is the surveying service, in which a good many of the Staff-Commanders are still employed. Some are still engaged at the Hydrographic Office, and the Triton is still regarded as one of the few commands left to these officers. But it is somewhat of an anomaly that a Staff-Commander should command such a vessel as the store ship Wye. It is a post that might equally well be held by a lieutenant. Whilst they survive the Staff-Commanders are sure of good billets, which is hardly the case with all the old lieutenants.

THE LESSONS OF THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The following are a few of the more important points touched upon in the exceedingly interesting lecture delivered by Colonel Hutchinson before the United Service Institute to-day. Every corner of the Town Hall was filled at Colonel Hutchinson's Tirah lecture, at which were the Commander-in-Chief and all principal officials amongst those present.

THE CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

After showing how the necessity for launching a great expedition against the Afridis and Orakzais arose from their attacks upon the Khyber, Samana and Kurrum posts, preceded as these acts of aggression were by the Maizar outrage and the desperate attacks on the Malakhand and Chakdara and the Mohmand outbreak, Colonel Hutchinson went on to examine the causes of this widespread conflagration. These causes were numerous and Colonel Hutchinson was careful not to commit himself as to the degree to which each contributed to the general result. We give the enumeration of them in his own words :—

First then, there was the Boundary agreement, commonly known as the Durand agreement, made with the Amir in 1893. The object of it was to fix, in a friendly way, a definite boundary between Afghanistan and India, so that in future whenever any of the tribes should prove turbulent or troublesome, it could be settled at once which Power was responsible, or which should have the right to interfere and wheel it into line. It was, however, one thing to agree mutually to a boundary, but quite another matter to actually demarcate it in that wild border land. We made a beginning in Waziristan in the autumn of 1894, and the immediate consequence was—WANA ! The Waziris objected altogether to our presence in their country, and this was their practical way of lodging their protest. They attacked the Boundary Commission Camp on the 3rd November, and it was not until many months later, when an expedition had been sent against them, and their country had been traversed in every direction by our troops, that they yielded to the inevitable, and permitted the boundary to be staked out.

The fact is that these wild untutored tribesmen are jealous of their independence, and sensitive about intrusion and interference, to a degree which many of us do not, and cannot appreciate. You may protest and explain as much as you like, but you cannot convince them, when once you have ventured into their country, that your motives are purely philanthropical, and your plans solely for their good. Their motto is—

"TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES."

They see the long line of white pillars going up : they watch our surveyors busy making maps : and they put only one construction on our action. They believe that their freedom and liberty are threatened : that inside that row of posts the great "Sirkar" will now claim sovereignty, and exercise lordship : and that maps and plans are being prepared chiefly with the view to the assessment of revenue. If they don't believe all this spontaneously, it is assiduously dinned into them by their Muliahs, and Maliks, and by interested persons on both sides of the border : and to preaching of this kind these credulous and fanatical people will ever lend a ready ear.

This then, you will understand, was one of the grounds on which the Trib

flank, must always be so costly in life that it should never be resorted to if there is any way out of it."

"I think," he continued, until we had gained some experience on this expedition, there were very few of us who appreciated the full significance of the fact that the Tribes on our Frontier are now fairly well armed with Martini-Henry rifles, and are wonderfully expert in the use of them. The Afridis certainly possess them in large numbers, and their stock of ammunition is apparently limitless. This fact makes warfare across the border a very different matter now, from what it was in the days when their weapons were principally jezails, with perhaps a few sniders and Muzzle-loading enfields thrown in. In those days the flanks of a marching column were adequately protected if detachments on the right and left were pushed out for say half a mile, for the longest range of the best of those weapons was barely 1,000 yards.

"But the Martini will kill at a range of a mile, and the Lee-Metford at 2 miles. Consequently, flanking detachments must be sent out almost a mile (it depends of course upon the ground) on either hand before a march can be made in safety. It must be remembered there are no roads across the border, except such as we make ourselves: and mules and ponies laden with baggage and supplies cannot go climbing about roadless hills. The only alternative is to keep in the valleys, and follow the river-beds. Thus every march is made pratically through a defile from start to finish, for the valley is invariably commanded throughout its length by the heights on either side, and therefore these heights must be crowned by flanking detachments before the main body and the baggage trains and hospitals, etc., can advance. It is easy to understand what delays, what toils, and what risks, are involved by this procedure, during even a short march of only 7 or 8 miles.

"Of course, everyone knows that in fighting these Frontier Tribes, whether Afridis or others, an advance is generally all plain sailing. They are no simpletons these tribesmen. They know perfectly well that if we mean business they cannot prevent us from coming on, and generally speaking, they don't try to. Dargai was a notable exception. But, as a general rule, as we advance they retire. Their game is not to stand up to us in a regular fight, but to interest us by a lively skirmish, to worry our flanks, and threaten our transport, and hang on to our Rearguards, in the hope of picking up some abandoned baggage, and of securing perchance a much prized rifle or two.

"But we must beware against being lulled into any false sense of superiority or security by the small resistance offered to an advance: or by the ease and trifling loss, with which immensely strong positions are won, such as the Saran Sar heights, for example, on the 9th November. The Tribesmen's tactics are not dictated by timidity, but by commonsense. They know that presently we shall retire. We have to get back to camp: we want our dinners: and so the object of the outing being accomplished, whatever it may be, sometimes a survey, sometimes the collection of forage, or the destruction perhaps of a village or two, the order is given to withdraw.

"That instant they assume the offensive. Where only a handful of men were seen before they now start up in dozens, they know every inch of the ground: they are lithe and active as cats; they are unencumbered by uniforms, boots, water-bottles, and havresacks: and they are first-rate shots. Their skill in skirmishing is quite extraordinary, and their activity marvellous. You will understand therefore that to retire with success in the presence of such an enemy requires coolness and judgment. If there is any accident, any wavering, or any mistake made, it is instantly taken advantage of, and where all was going well the minute before disaster may ensue like a flash.

"This brings us to the question: How should a retirement be effected? The answer is: In successive lines, by companies, or half companies, according to their strength and the ground, each extended and covering the withdrawal of the other. To be more precise: The company nearest the enemy must remain lying down, under cover as much as possible, and firing steadily, until its supports in rear are well posted and ready. Then, after a final volley, the men turn about, without showing themselves if they can help it, and run back as fast as they can go, pass through the supporting companies, and finally themselves take up a fresh position in rear ready in like manner to support the withdrawal of those now in front of them. Sometimes, in Tirah, instead of the whole company rushing back all together, a handful of selected men were left to the last, and these when the time came just raced back to the fresh position in rear, and always got away safely before the enemy realised that they had gone.

"The Drill-book, you will remember, lays down that retirements should usually be performed in quick time," and says that "in moving from cover to cover an upright position must be maintained." But the Drill-book was not written for Frontier fighting, yet it is our official guide out here and regiments that have never practised any but Drill-book methods must be seriously handicapped when they suddenly find themselves across the border engaged with an enemy like an Afridi. I think if the United Service Institution of India were to offer its medal one year for the best essay on savage warfare, with special reference to the Frontiers of India, we should get some valuable information, and if these essays were then officially published as a sort of Appendix to Infantry Drill, the result, I am sure, would be a most instructive and useful compilation which would be appreciated by every soldier in the service, and which would be of special value to British regiments on their first arrival in this country.

"So much for retirements. A few words now about an advance, or rather about a march, down the Bara valley, for example, in contradistinction to a short advance of a few miles only, to be followed immediately by a retirement, as for instance, when a forage party goes out for the day. In the former case, the enemy must be cleared off the heights right and left, which command the line of march, and these heights must be held by troops that have captured them until the last of the Rearguard is abreast of them. Then they come down and join the Rearguard. In withdrawing, they must remember that they run a great risk, and they must act, whether there is only one company or more on the principles already indicated for retirements. The advancing Force thus starts with a very strong Advanced guard, but arrives at the new camp generally with a small Advanced guard, and a very strong Rearguard.

"I have said that retirements in savage warfare must often be conducted at the run. This of course is to avoid the danger of the ridge or position just abandoned, being seized and occupied by the enemy before the retiring troops are out of fire from it. That is the whole danger. If they are overtaken by fire from the vantage ground they have left, some of them will certainly be shot down before cover is reached, and then the trouble begins. A wounded man cannot be left to the tender mercies of an Afridi. There are no dooles in the fighting line, and you can't wait until a dooly arrives. The wounded must be carried by their own comrades. There is no help for it. That means at least four men put out of action for one man wounded. It means also a target for the enmy which they can hardly miss. The situation in a few minutes may become a most serious one. It requires no further explanation.

"In an attack, however, movements cannot be too deliberate. Officers are very apt to lead too quickly. They should adapt their pace to the ground, and to the condition of their men, the great object being to maintain a steady advance without getting scattered or unduly separated from support. All Drill-book attack formations are of course entirely inapplicable to mountain warfare. In Tirah, an extended line of skirmishers led the way, an officer always with it, and each company as a rule followed its own skirmishing section pretty closely, itself not extended, but with files well opened out. Other companies followed closely in support, and generally more or less in echelon Depth in attack was not considered essential as in civilised warfare, but the importance of enveloping attacks cannot be over-estimated. Directly the tribesmen thought there was the slightest danger to their flank, or line of retreat, they were off.

"I must now say a word about outposts and the security of camps. Here again Drill-book rules were of little avail. For example, it may be taken as a maxim in hill warfare that picquets should never fall back. They entrench themselves wherever they are posted, and quite understood always, in Tirah at all events, that their duty was to fight where they stood, and neither to retire nor to expect support. They were repeatedly fiercely attacked, but there was no instance of a picquet being overpowered. Their strength depended upon circumstances, 20 men was about the minimum, and 50 or 60 the maximum. Similarly, patrols were out of the question. They were never employed. The ground was totally unsuitable for them. They would either have fallen over some precipice and broken their necks, or they would have been ambuscaded and cut up by the enemy. The picquets were of course posted all round the camp (which itself was strongly entrenched) far enough off—1,000 to 1,500 yards—to prevent the camp from being sniped,

"I have more than once in the course of this narrative referred to the good work done by the mountain artillery. I don't know what we should have done without the guns. The way in which they were handled, the accuracy of their fire, and the effect of it were the admiration daily of us all. At Dargai and at the attacks on Sampagha and Arhanga Passes, the batteries were massed, and their fire concentrated, with marked effect. But these were special occasions, and, speaking generally, and remembering that mountain battery gunners claim that they can take their guns wherever an infantry soldier can go, provided he does not climb with hands and knees, I would submit that greater effect can usually be obtained by dispersion of the guns, and by splitting up even a single battery to work by sections. By this means, good positions are more readily obtained, a smaller mark is afforded to the enemy, and the guns can be more easily and more rapidly pushed forward or withdrawn under cover of each other's fire. A converging fire too can often be obtained by dispersion, which is more effective than the direct fire of a larger number of guns assembled in one spot. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from echoing the cry of an experienced artillery officer who in writing to me says: "I should like to know why everyone is full of the praises of this gun (the 2·5" gun) during an expedition? and why, as soon as it is over, they set to work to abuse it in the Papers and elsewhere."

"Finally, one word about the Gurkha scouts. As I myself am from a Gurkha Regiment, I may be suspected of partiality if I talk much about them, so I will only say this: It seems to be generally admitted that in many special ways they rendered in valuable service. they were a body of men specially trained to work over bad ground, and specially selected for their wiry physique, fleetness of foot, and skill as marksmen. Their careful preparation in peace time had made them hardy, active, intelligent, self-reliant, and resolute, and throughout the expedition under the bold leading of their officers, they were conspicuous by their dash and daring both in attack and defence.

Now, it seems to me that the special duties they were employed on were precisely those which in Peninsular days were undertaken by the Light Companies which were then kept up in every regiment, and to which it was an honourable distinction to be posted. Why then should not the Light Companies be revived, and the scouts abolished? Each battalion would then have its own scouts. Of course, in these days, one company is supposed to be as good as another, if not better, but the experience gained with these scouts in this campaign shows that specially selected men can be trained to a very superior pitch of excellence: and the spirit of emulation is now so much abroad: and is such a powerful incentive in the struggle for distinction that it seems worth considering whether immense good might not be done, and the fighting power of every battalion substantially increased, by reviving in each the old Light Company, posting to it only picked men and officers, training them highly and specially, and in return granting them some small distinctions and privileges in time of peace, and posts of honour and danger in time of war. I think many practical soldiers would like to see the idea taken up."

After lecture, which evoked much applause, especially where reference was made to heroism of troops and the way they stuck to their wounded comrades. Mr. Thorburn, lately Commissioner of Rawalpindi Division, rose and delivered a speech, which fell like a Bombshell on the Assembly. After cautious and judicious utterances of Colonel Hutchinson, he said that the policy of expansion on the north-west frontier, that flimsy inflammable jerry building which we have been running up had caught fire and its burning had cost us two thousand lives and two and half million sterling expenditure. Life was cheap but money was dear, and what he would like to refer to was, not what Colonel Hutchinson had just told them about the campaigns but what he had withheld. Colonel Hutchinson had said something about tactics, but he had said nothing of policy or of constant outpouring of treasure on these frontier wars, or of starving, of civil administration which involved or even of the wholesale impressment of men and animals which had gone on; impressment which would have been hard nough upon the people in any case, but which was doubly hard conducted as it was in the Punjab last year, without system, without organisation, and without method; a hundred thousand animals taken away from their owners, and not more than one-sixth of this number sent to the frontier. All these things he had been told were outside the discussion. He would confine himself then to the lecture, and in it to the cause of the campaign which has been sketched in with so great a length and uncertain touch by Colonel Hutchinson, who had said the revolt of Afridis was due to impression that their independence was threatened, but the sword revolt was a misnomer, for the frontier Pathans never have been conquered, they were almost as in the time of Alexander. It is necessary to conquer and rule first before one can talk of revolt. Now what did we do. We demarcated vast hinterland to these free tribesmen and intended it to be the politicai boundary of India; no wonder the tribesmen fought. What would have happened if after the battle of the Standards an English king had tried to set up boundary pillars across Scotland from Perth? Would not the Highlanders and Lowlanders alike have fought until they had destroyed those pillars and fought that king to death? He had talked to Hindus and Mahomedans alike, in the Rawalpindi District, and he had found but one opinion amongst them. I was summed up in thewords of an old Sikh who said—"whole storm is due to this act highhandedness." No doubt other things had contributed, for instance, fanaticism which he would compare not to fanaticism of early christians, which taught them to endure all for the sake of their religion, but rather to fanaticism of middle ages which converted religious intolerance into reckless action, without real grievance however fanatics would preach in vain, and if tribesmen had not been convinced we meant to annex their country. Their Mullahs could have done nothing. Another cause was dearness of food in the hills, and let it be remembered that there was famine in the Punjab the year before the last Afghan War as there was famine in 1896. Men fought when they were hungry, and they were hungry last year on the frontier, and they had been given reason to fight. Victories of Turks over Greece, and that other question of Amir upon which Hutchiason had touched so gingerly were of minor consequence. It may be said our quarrel was not with the Afridis who had two thousand men in the British Army and seven hundred pensioners' and who drew two lakhs of rupees allowances from the British Government., but when your neighbour's house burns the sparks fly upon your own, and in this case sparks were falling on the Afridi house and we did nothing to extinguish them instead. When the Mohmands came down and burnt Shinkumr Bazaar, we began massing troops on the Peshawar border while the mullahs in Tirah were preaching that this was the appointed time to wipe out the foreigner for good and all. Then came the 23rd August that day of shame and humiliation for British dominion. After Captain Barton had been recalled from the Khyber, when the Afridis swarmed down into the pass and beset the fort of Maude and Landikotal which fell one after the other into their hands. The Khyber rifles, it is true, fought reasonably well against them, that is to say as well as men could fight. When deserted by their leader, Colonel War burton, went about Rawalpindi saying his Khyber Rifles would fight, while Captain Barton declared they would be overwhelmed if they got no support, and they were overwhelmed. It is not for him, a onere civilian, to say, if the Khyber posts could have been supported, but this much he knew. We had twelve thousand men at the very mouth of the Khyber that day. That did nothing, yet with six thousand, Lord Roberts had captured Cabul defeated Armies of Afghanistan. In conclusion he read the lesson of Tirah differently from Colonel Hutchinson as he saw it. It was that our policy of extending the frontier is intolerable to the tribesmen, and impossible for ourselves on account of its hopeless expenses and its utter infinality. Mr. Thorburn carried a noisy portion of the audience completely with him, his remarks about the abondonment of the Khyber being especially applauded.

(To be concluded.)

An appeal is made by the Paris "Eclair" to the Government to complete the fortification of certain of the French colonies, many of which, it would appear, are not in a position to resist an unexpected attack. Those which are considered to be properly defended are Fort-de-France (Martinique); Dakar, where the fortifications of the island of Goree are heavily armed; and Cape St. Jacques, which defends Saigon. Those ports of which the fortifications ought, according to the "Eclair," to be either strengthened or completed at once are Noumea, in New Caledonia, on account of its proximity to Australia, and Diego Suarez, in Madagascar, which would be most useful in time of war, Jibontil is to be strongly fortified, but the work has not yet been commenced, and the same may be said of Tahiti. There are some colonies which it would be difficult to fortify effectively, but the urgent need of the moment, it is said, is that Dakar, Diego Suarez, and Biserta should all three be rendered impregnable, and that at all costs.

In view of eventualities of the Hispano-American War, the French Ministers of the Colonies, Marine, and War met the other day, under the presidency of the President of the Republic, in order to determine the spheres of control to be assigned to each department in regard to national defence. It was decided that the Minister for War should be exclusively responsible for the defence of France, Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis, while the Minister of Marine should protect the French coast and all the exterior possessions; the Minister of the Colonies gives way to the military and naval authorities. Laws and decrees embodying the above arrangements will shortly be published.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The article by M.A.A. in your to-day's issue on the subject of University Examiners and examinees induces me to say a few words. It is not my intention to extol Indian students and their merits, for I am painfully aware of many of their foibles, but then, I submit, that M.A.A.'s attack on our graduates whose mother tongue is not English is rather extravagant. He asserts that those who passed in previous years are superior to those who passed later. Does he take into consideration the experience which the former possess and which only naturally makes them a more learned class of beings than the latter? As far as we know things have gone on improving and our University have spared no pains in making the examinations as sound as possible, and surely if that be the case and in the words of your correspondent—"Education has always been on the increase and the facilities for acquiring knowledge have been considerably enhanced," then present scholars acquire greater knowledge than did those who passed, say ten years ago. There can be no doubt that the practice of learning by rote and cramming notes is on a steady decrease, for the nature of the questions set in the examination now-a-days makes it compulsory for those who desire to do well to carry their investigations into various quarters and go in for a deal of independent reading. At the same time it must not be supposed that even learning by rote such subjects as are not to the student's tastes is without its advantages, for it helps him to get over certain hedges which must be cleared at any cost in order that he may arrive at that point from which he will go on smoothly. It cannot be denied that education in England is not free from such a practice. As to the advisability of appointing Civil Servants Examiners it certainly will prevent much impartiality, but it seems doubtful whether the change will be for the good in raising the qualities of our graduates. No questions that are not with reference to the prescribed text books can be set, whoever the Examiner may be, and if anybody is fit for the duty it is the professor who lectures on the subject, and is consequently always in touch with it.—

Yours, &c.,

June 28. SASNISS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	1	1	17
C Market, Ghoti Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, & 1st Nagpada	5a	5	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	275	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	39	8	77
Total plague deaths to date	30,464	26,158	
Same date last year	3	2	89

a One from Nagar by rail.
b Old cases which have been under enquiry.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

The Pydhownee Police station was vacated yesterday morning owing to some dead rats having been found therein. The six European officers residing therein have been accommodated in the Victoria Hotel, while the chowkey staff has been shifted to the Mazagon Police Court.

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 27th June:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	173	148	5
Fresh cases	4	2	2
Total	177	150	7

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Sunday was one, while on the same date last year it was also one. At Varkoond on Sunday there were seven deaths, four Machs, two Mahomedans and one Kamalia and two attacks. There is only one plague patient in the Marwary hospital.

PRESENTATION TO MR. H. I. B. HARGRAVE.

MR. H. I. B. HARGRAVE, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, after a service for the company extending over 38 years, leaves Bombay for England on the 16th inst., when he retires from the Service. On Monday evening the whole of the office staff of the Engineering Department of the Railway and a portion of the Traffic, Audit and Agency departments, numbering about two hundred employes, presented the retiring Chief Engineer with a *souvenir* in the shape of three handsome silver bowls, and also with an address engrossed on parchment enclosed in a handsome silver casket. The address which was read by Mr. Dorabjee B. Naludina, Assistant Engineer, was as follows:—To H. I. B. Hargrave, Esq., M.A., M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

It is with sincere feelings of deep regret that we the officers and staff of the Engineering Department, are met together to-day to say farewell to you our Chief, on the eve of your departure after a long and distinguished service of thirty-eight and a-half years devoted to the interests and welfare of the company. The occasion is one of more special importance, as in you the company loses the last remaining officer who has seen the birth and growth of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and who is therefore intimately acquainted with its construction and subsequent history. But it is not only the able Chief Engineer that we shall lose by your impending retirement. All of us will miss still more the invariably kind and considerate Chief under whom it was a pleasure to work, and whose sense of justice acted as an encouragement to his staff, giving them the assurance that faitful service would eventually meet with due acknowledgment and reward. With such feelings of respect and appreciation for your high qualities of mind and heart, those of us who have been associated with you in your work for years could not let your approaching departure on furlough, followed by retirement, pass without giving expression to them by word and by a memento which may remind you sometimes at home of your former engineering staff in India. In wishing you farewell, we earnestly hope that you may long be spared to enjoy the rest which you have so honourably earned.

Mr. Hargrave suitably returned thanks for the presentation, and at the conclusion of the ceremony he was presented with a bouquet and garlanded.

CALCUTTA AND LOAN PROSPECTS.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Exactly a year ago Sir James Westland paid a visit to Calcutta in order to obtain mercantile opinion regarding the prospects of the new loan. If the Finance Minister felt that it was necessary to consult with the commercial community then, it must surely be obvious to him that it is still more necessary to do so now, should further rupee borrowings be contemplated. So far as is known here, however, a visit from Sir far James is not contemplated: and it is difficult to believe that Government will attempt to float a rupee loan this year. If this surmise be correct, the further questions arises—will any effort be made to have part of Government money from becoming easy, the object being to maintain exchange as near to one-and-four-pence as possible? From all accounts the Currency Committee, with only two sittings a week, and two months later on for grouse shooting, are not expected to finish their labours till this year is over, and possibly not till the next has begun. It would probably be considered by the Government a valuable object lesson if they could turn round and say that, without any further legislation, but simply by a contraction of the currency, they had succeeded for twelve months in maintaining exchange approximately at the one-and-four-penny level. In some quarters the reduction of the Government balances with the Bank of Bengal to the extent of sixty-five lakhs during the past fortnight has been held to have been done with this object in view, especially as the balances in the Reserve Treasuries had been increased Rs. 153 lakhs in the same period. It was also anticipated that next week Council drawings would be reduced to thirty lakhs, which, however, was not done. The total balances held by Government in the three Presidency Banks is not very extensive and amounts to only Rs. 285 lakhs, being only a few lakhs more than last year, when Government balances were abnormally low, and one crore less than in 1893. On the whole, however, it is perhaps premature to assume that Government intend during the coming six months to contract the currency by such means as are open to them, that is, by reducing their balances with the Presidency Banks to a minimum and by selling Council drafts sparingly, in order to maintain exchange. At the same time to do so would not be inconsistent with the Government's currency proposals. But I think I can safely say that any systematic action of this nature would meet with strong disapproval from the mercantile community, harrassed as they have been with stringent money during the past six months.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA LEAGUE COMPETITION.

CALCUTTA Vs. CALCUTTA RANGERS.

A VAST concourse of spectators, estimated to number not less than 5,000, was attracted to the Calcutta ground on Saturday to witness this match. It was most hotly contested, and ended in a draw. The evening turned out fine, though sultry, and the ground was in fairly playable order. There was a material change in the home team as compared with the eleven played against the Royal West Kent, Powell was substituted at goal for Jackson, while Beadel, Mercer, Meugens, and E. Watson were the new quartette. This reorganisation of Calcutta proved advantageous as at the end of the first half they had had the best of the game, though the teams had only scored a goal each. After the interval no improvement was made on the score of either team, but again Calcutta had slightly the best of the game and went near scoring. The home team was in excellent form the half backs, headed by Jacob, judiciously feeding the forwards, prominent among whom were Stewart, Beadel, and Mercer. Wimbush and Harris, the rear guard, rendered very efficient service, the kicking of the former invariably checking the advance of the forwards of the visitors, among whom Hill, Hooley and Sullivan figured conspicuously. The first-named, as centre forward, was within an ace of scoring more than once, while the last named, who is playing for the visitors for the second time, is an acquisition, but his services will not be available for the Shield matches as he plays for St. James's for the Trades Cup, and is consequently debarred. Cooke, again, is similarly placed as rightwing he played well. The visitor laboured under some disadvantage owing to Pritchard, who played back, having sprained his foot a couple of days previously. He was unable to kick effectively as the previous matches. Notwithstanding his reputation as champion runner of the Presidency, the injury incapacitated him. It is to be hoped that he will have recovered on Saturday to play against the Royal West Kent, who meet the Rangers for the first time. Templeton, Hilton, and Griffiths put in some smart work though if the second named were more judicious he would not go near fouling so often. Day was quick on the ball and so was Powell, who played left wing. The combination and passing of both teams were excellent. The contest proved to be most interesting and one of the most exciting and keenly fought out so far this season. Every body was glad to see E. Watson, one of the most brilliant players here. He has just returned from up-country, and played for Calcutta for the first time in the League matches. Both custodians rendered yeoman service, Powell for Calcutta proving a good substitute. Dr. Wilson as Rugby International, should develope into a brilliant centre forward, his display now being far better than when he made his first appearance in the Socker eleven of Calcutta. The absence of Winckworth as centre half of Calcutta in a measure equibalanced the teams, for this International Soeker is the most brilliant player in Calcutta.

Dr. Wilson kicked off from the Garden end for Calcutta, and the wings, Stewart and Mercer, taking up the running, effected an opening, which was however, repulsed by the backs. The home forwards again broke away, and a corner was obtained. This Stewart neatly put in, but the backs again averted disaster. Another attack on the Rangers goal followed, but the shot went wide. The play was now transferred to Calcutta end by the forwards of the Rangers, conspicuous among whom was Hooley, Hill, and Sullivan, but the rear guard repulsed the attack, the ball being carried to midfield. Here some exhibition of passing followed, and Hill prettily passed to Powell who put in a neat shot, which the goalkeeper smartly cleared. Another centre followed by Hilton, but the half backs were on the alert. Persevering in their exertions, the Rangers, continued the attack, and a smart rush by the forwards effected an opening which enabled Powell to centre to Hooley who notched the first goal in excellent style amid applause. This reverse put the home team on their mettle, and they made a desperate attack on Rangers goal. The smart rush of the forwards, who were well fed by the half-backs, at length proved successful. Beadel equalised amid cheers. After this the teams were hotly engaged till the whistle blew for half time. On crossing ends, the ball travelled alternately, and both teams went near improving upon their scores. Some smart rushes of the Ranger forwards were repulsed by the Calcutta backs, whose kicking was very effective. Hill and Hooley on more than one occasion nearly put the ball into the net. Calcutta, led by Stewart, Mercer, and Meugens, succeeded in effecting an incursion more than once, and at the final stage of the contest a fine centre from Stewart to Jacob was cleverly cleared by Hodges. The following were the teams:—

Calcutta.—Goal, Powell; backs, Wimbush and Harris; half-backs, Parrott, Jacob, and E. Watson; centre forward, Wilson; right wing, Stewart and Beadel; left wing Mercer and Meugens.

Calcutta Rangers.—Goal, Hodges; backs, Templeton and Griffiths; half-backs, Day, Hilton, and Pritchard; centre forward Hill; right wing, Cook and Hooly; left-wing, O'Sullvan and Powell.

GLOSTERS VS. Y. M. C. A.

The match between these teams ended in favour of the military by one goal to nothing. The solitary point of the evening was put in by Cousins in the first half. The game was a spirited one, reflecting credit on the Association.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE MANICKTOLLAH HOSPITAL.

THE Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation recently called upon Drs. Sanders and Charles to report on the Manicktollah Hospital as to its fitness for a plague hospital. The doctors, after a critical examination of the institution, came to the conclusion that the hospital was in every way excellent. The visitors book shows that recently a Senior Medical Officer of this city visited the hospital and pronounced it to be the best of its kind in Bengal.

IMPORTED COOLIE LABOUR.

Two hundred Sonthal coolies recently imported by the Calcutta Corporation on account of the strike are now employed in Ward No. 6. It is the intention of the Municipal authorities to employ these men in Ward No. 8 where the plague is reported to be doing most mischief.

DEATH ABSTRACT OF THE CITY.

The death abstract of the City for Thursday shows five deaths from fever and twenty-seven from other causes, making the total thirty-two. Of this number a Hindu, who was removed from Kapalitollah, died at the Medical College Hospital of suspected plague, His body was cremated.

FRESH SEIZURES OF PLAGUE AND DEATHS.

On Saturday one attack of suspected plague was officially reported to the Health Department. It was that of a Mohamedan who was removed from his residence in New Market Street to the Campbell Hospital. The police reported two cases, one a Hindu living in Machua Bazar, and the other in Armenian Street. The Coroner held an inquest over the body, but the case was pronounced to be not one of plague. The medical certificate in the other case showed that it was one of plague. On Friday there was one seizure and one death reported in Ward Nos. 9 and 20 respectively, which brought up the total attacks to 137 and the total deaths to 102. The seizure was that of a Mohamedan in Old Baitalchana Bazar Road which was reported to the Health Officer by the Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital and by the Vizitance Committee of the ward. The fatal case was that of a Mohamedan who was admitted into the Campbell Hospital from Ward No. 20 on the 23rd instant, and died on the same day. The reports from the Medical College Hospital authorities show that the majority of the patients now being treated are either convalescent or improving. There are thirteen cases under treatment at the College Hospital, one at the Manicktollah and two at the Campbell.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Over fifty members of the Bramo Somaj community were inoculated at 13, Cornwallis Street, this after noon, Dr. Cook, assisted by Drs. Dutt, Ghose, and Mitter, operating on both males and females. At 13, David Joseph's Lane, opposite Portuguese Church Street, seven hundred people were inoculated. A large number of all classes presented themselves for inoculation at the Laboratory this afternoon.

RETURN OF THE POPULACE.

About two-thirds of the boatmen who absconded during the plague scare have returned to the city, and those who went to Chandernagore are now returning to Calcutta in large numbers.

UNREPORTED PLAGUE CASES.

The Chairman of the Corporation has addressed two letters to the Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of Ward No. 13 on the non-report of some cases of suspected plague in the ward. It would appear that the reports of some cases officially made to the Health Officer by the hospital authorities were not in the first instance made known to the same officer by the Vigilance Committee of the ward. The Secretary has been called upon to draw up a report of such cases from the facts laid before him, and submit to the Chairman without delay.

EUROPEAN NURSES FOR PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The services of several European and Eurasian nurses are to be engaged to attend to all patients admitted into the Private Plague Hospital Ward recently opened out at Entally. They will also be required to assist the Vigilance Committee in examining the women of the households of the wards.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle. [21]

THE NATIVE PRESS.

INCREASE IN THE TODDY TAX.

THE native journals express their regret that the Abkari Department should still persist in its policy of restricting the use of fresh toddy by heavy taxation. The Collector of Bombay has recently issued notices calling upon toddy license holders to pay license fees which are greatly in excess of those paid by them last year. The "Rast Goftar" states: The increase is from five to seven hundred per cent. It has been demonstrated over and over again, that fresh toddy is an innocuous drink which is mostly used by the poorer classes, and that any undue restriction on its sale is a downright injustice to the poor. Government have frequently acknowledged the same by fixing low maxima rates at which toddy should be sold by licence holders in order that it might be within the means of the poor. It is notorious that, owing to these imposts, such a thing as pure unadulterated toddy is not to be had in Bombay, except at a price which far exceeds the Government rate, and is beyond the means of the poor. This evil is sure to be intensified if the license fees are raised as now contemplated by the Collector. We earnestly call the attention of Government to this matter, though we are aware that, unfortunatly, these are not times when the public revenue can afford to let slip a single opportunity of increase. But we are assured that any little increase in the revenue in this case, will be purchased at a fearful cost to the poor, who require protection from Government.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The "Gujerati" remarks that the late Hon. Mr. Javerilal's labours against the scandalous practice of adulterating ghee with animal fat have not gone in vain. Our contemporary adds: The Ghee Adulteration Bill will be a distinct enactment by itself, and will come into force in Bombay at once. But it is left to the Governor in Council to extend its application to any Municipal District. The adulteration of ghee in a tropical climate is a danger to the health of consumers and offensive to the religious susceptibilities of a very large portion of the native population. As reported by the Municipal Commissioner, adulteration has developed into an extensive trade, and we are pleased to know that after so much discussion and delay the local legislature has after all been placed in a position to give effect to the generall consensus of public opinion on this question.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

An admirer of Mr. Justice Ranade writes to the "Rast Goftar" to warn him to take care of his health so as to escape the fate which over took his two native predecessors on the bench of the High Court. The late Mr. Justice Telang, though he was so weak as to be brought up in court in a palanquin, never took the much-needed rest, which might have saved his valuable life. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas died in harness under circumstances similar to those of his immediate successor. The writer adds: It is therefore, the bounden duty of the friends and admirers of Mr. Justice Ranade to warn him in time to lay aside for a few months the burden of his onerous office, and to work instead, if he so desires, in the fresh and congenial field of literature. He has undertaken to write a history of the Maharatta power and all lovers of literature are on the tip-toe of expectation to peruse a work from the prolific and powerful pen of the first citizen of the Presidency. It is too much for a man of his age and health to devote himself to his duties as a judge, and also to work in the field of literature. Mr. Mahadev is a pearl of priceless value, and everything that can be done to preserve such a precious jewel ought to be done by his personal friends and admirers.

ALLEGED MYSTERY OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" congratulates the Municipal Corporation on having courageously and justly set aside the official proposal to perpetuate an expensive monopoly in the matter of incandescent gas lamps required for the different Municipal markets. Our contemporary adds: These have hitherto been lighted by what are known as Walsbach's lamps and mantles. Some years ago they were protected by patent. But science is always improving and there has been no end to the scientific improvements made in gas lighting of all kinds during the last few years—improvements which have the double merit of increasing the candle power and reducing the cost. The game of the Executive was to mislead the Corporation by deftly insinuating that the candle power offered by the lamps of Mr. Langner was a great deal less than that of Walsbach. But this was completely contradicted by Mr. Vithuldas Damodurdas who informed the Corporation that he was using 200 lights of the character and found not only that the lights were as good as Walsbach's but 75 per cent cheaper—25 Rupees against 39 Rupees! What a difference indeed! Councillors brought other facts to bear on the matter with the net result that the Corporation was convinced that Mr. Langnor's offer to give his lamps at 50 per cent less than that by Walsbach's agent should be accepted for one year which would be ample for a fair trial. We take this opportunity to point out to the Councillors the urgent necessity of exercising wise caution and discrimination in all matters of contracts; and never to put their implicit trust in statements put forth, from motives which need not be stated, by heads of departments through their chief. In times past Councillors have been often misled in such matters and we therefore once more repeat our caution. Verily, the ways of our Municipality in matters of contract are very devious indeed.

RATHER HARD UPON THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The "Gujerati" says:—The Corporation has done well not to modify in any way the conditions on which the Tramway Company was allowed to double the tram track in Girgaum Road. Those, who have personally witnessed the serious inconvenience to which the public were for weeks subjected, whilst the double tram track in this and the Kalbadevi Road was being laid, will at once admit that there was nothing unfair in calling upon the company to bear the entire liability for metalling both sides of the road. It was all very well for Mr. Shroff to talk about the 'great blessing' the Tramway Company has conferred upon the public. He does not yet seem to be aware to what extent the 'great blessing' is diminished by the exquisite pleasure of getting squeezed on benches with five passengers armed with their umbrellas, and having one's clothes soiled and drenched. The Tramway Company has not cared the spite of complaints to carry out the simplest improvements or to grant fair and necessary concessions, which are certain to make journey by tram more convenient and comfortable.

THE NEW PROTHONOTARY OF THE HIGH COURT.

Several of the vernacular journals express satisfaction at the promotion of Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, a grandson of the late renowned Framjee Cowasjee, to the office of Prothonotary of the Bombay High Court. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says:—That the appointment should be universally popular was, of course, to be expected. Not only professional gentlemen, European and Native, but all classes of the community who have had anything to do with that officer, in his previous capacity as Head Assistant knew the worth of Mr. Limji. Apart from his administrative abilities, his great integrity, and unflagging energy—no mean qualifications for the post held—his amiability and invariable courtesy had endeared him to every one, high or low, rich or poor.

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA.

Many of the vernacular papers offer their congratulations to the hon. Mr. Mehta upon his election to the Viceregal Council. The "Indu Prakash writes: —Really speaking, his abilities, eloquence and knowledge of public affairs are of such high order as to disarm all opposition. Upon Mr. Mehta, the responsibility thrown by his new position, is indeed very high. The spirit of reaction is abroad in official circles and he will have to wage a fight against that spirit with might and main. We all know with what eloquence and ability he watched and defended the interests of the people, during his first career in the Viceregal Council. The success he then achieved, justifies the hope that he will sustain his well-earned reputation as the "Tribune" of the people.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Khartoum campaign now in progress, little war as it is, observes the "Broad Arrow," stand in strong contrast with the first-class hostilities in which the United States and Spain are involved. The arrangements for the former are methodical and definite, whilst those of the latter are precisely the reverse. Sir Herbert Kitchener has completed the first act of his drama; the drop curtain has been lowered and the principal actors are enjoying the "entr'acte." Officers who so recently were commanding brigades in the Soudan are to be met strolling in Pall Mall, and they have come to London so quietly that they do not give their friends the opportunity of worrying them. They put in an appearance at a levee, and a regimental dinner perhaps, but for the rest they might have run up from Aldershot as from the Atbara for all the show they make of themselves as heroes of a brilliant victory. In a few days they will be speeding back to Cairo, and a week or to latter they will have resumed the "role" which so far they are performing so excellently well. The authorities in the United States who have the conduct of their war in hand must envy us the excellent organisation which admits of an army in the midst of a difficult advance adjourning for a holiday. The troops themselves are standing at ease under the most favourable conditions of which camping on the Nile admits, but when the call to attention comes it will find them both in spirit and condition for the completion of their work, whilst the officers will fall into their places all the better for having been at the Derby and for having done the theatres. These reflections are so acceptable that we are disinclined to say anything to disturb them.

The discussion concerning gunnery in the navy raised by Lord Charles Beresford after the battle of Manila is attracting attention in France. French officers have always a good opinion of the gunnery training in their own fleet, and to this feeling Lieutenant Maurice Loir, writing as "Marc Landry" in the "Moniteur de la Flotte," gives expression. There is no need, he says, to feel any alarm in France on this score, for a tradition going far back in the century has always caused great attention to be paid to the education of French gunners. Chiefly owing to the energy of Admiral Lalande a break was made about the year 1840 with the old practic. Shooting then came greatly into favour; the floating school for seamen gunners was created and extended, and it has never failed to produce good men, though it may be considered defective in regard to the opportunities it affords to officers. Quite lately, again, Vice-Admiral de Cuverville, when commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, gave ardent attention to questions connected with gunnery, and substantial progress is understood to have been made. It was not always so in the French navy, and Lieutenant Loir attributes our victories to the superiority we showed in this very matter in the old war. Evidently he thinks the condition are now reversed, for he remarks that our very success contributed to blind us to the importance of good shooting, by teaching us to despise our adversaries, and that we suffered the consequences in the war of 1812. There is a good deal of truth in these remarks, and our friend concludes by saying once again that in high places the gunnery of the French navy has been well cared for.

It is better in these stirring times asks the "United Service Gazette," to be a great nation or a small one? In times long past and gone, no doubt, it was better to be great, but in these days there is much to be said on the opposite side. It is an old and trite saying that power has its responsibilities as well as its advantages, and these responsibilities are becoming somewhat overpowering, especially in the necessity for maintaining what are conventionally called "bloated armaments," which armaments advancing science is rendering more and more costly every year. An apparently simple and trivial alteration in the infantry weapon means the discarding of breechloading rifles in millions and the manufacture of a corresponding number of new ones. Money is lavished on field guns, yet the cry all over the Continent is for further improvement. The old-fashioned gun of the early part of the century was replaced by the rifled gun; the rifled gun, at first muzzle-loading, was replaced by the breech-loader, endless modifications of which had to be made; and now the cry is for quick-firing guns, for horse artillery at any rate. Ever since the real value of cavalry was demonstrated in 1870, there have been immense additions made to this arm by all the leading military powers. Nor is this all. Stern necessity and the terrible experience gained in recent wars have amply demonstrated that it is not sufficient to have merely a large army, well armed. The army must also be perfectly equipped in every respect. The whole costly and intricate machinery of supply, the staff, the horses, the waggons, the ammunition train, the commissariat, and all the other departments which keep an army in porper fighting trim must in these days be ready at the moment war is declared, and this can only be done by maintaining them, or a considerable proportion of them, in time of peace.

The "Esercito Italiano" gives some particulars of the operations of the Italian military remount department last year. It has lately been made a cause of complaint against the Government that horses have been bought abroad, but General Afan de Rivera, Under-Secretary for War, told the Chamber that the Army required 1,100 horses fit for service for the twenty-four cavalry regiments, and that only 200 could be found in Italy, so that 930 horses were bought in Austria and delivered at the depots at the price of £28 each. The remount department usually purchases about 3,500 horses yearly, though a few years ago the number was higher, thus—7,009 in 1887, 6,502 in 1888, 4,160 in 1889, and 3,843 in 1890. Last year the number rose again to 4,897, but out of these only 1,687 were found fit for service. The cavalry school at Pigneroli received 101, the cavalry regiment 995, the artillery 517, and the engineers 74. The young horses remaining (two or three years) were sent to the training depots at Grosseto, Persano, Palmanova Portovecchio, Scordia, and Bonorva, at which places the total number on December 31 was 5,703. As we have already explained, an economical reorganisation of the remount depots is contemplated, certain of the smaller ones being likely to be suppressed.

If the pacification of the Italian provinces should not have absorbed the credits intended for the manœuvres, these will take place between September 1 and 12 on the Alpine border, the 1st Corps (Turin) being opposed to the 2nd Corps (Alessandria). Each corps is to be in every way complete, and there will also be a cavalry division and a division of mobile militia formed of four infantry regiments, and a battalion of bersaglieri.

The sudden and surprising resignation of General von Falckenstein, Inspector-General of the Prussian Fortresses, is much discussed in German military circles, because he is reputed one of the best officers in the Army. The reason is said to have been a difference of opinion about the new fortifications of Metz. Some experts advocate the building of a new rampart, while others think it superfluous, and say that only forts and ironclad towers are needed. Certain it is that General von Falckenstein tendered his resignation and that it was at once accepted.

An addition has been made to the Russian Superior Council of War in the person of General Bobritkof, chief of the staff of the corps of the Guard and of the St. Petersburg military district. General Count Komarovsky has been appointed to the command of the 4th Corps, from the 3rd division of the Grenadier corps. General Doukhovskoi, lately commanding the troops in the military district of the Amour, has been appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in Turkestan, including the provinces of Tumirielehensk and Transcaspia. General Grodekof, who has been attached to the Amour district, succeeds him in the command there.

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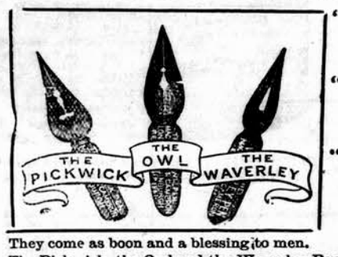

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FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (Qualified).
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Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil must by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces the pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT! SMART IN APPEARANCE! MODERATE IN PRICE!

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DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
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To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
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Insist on N & C "Ferranus" Proof the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

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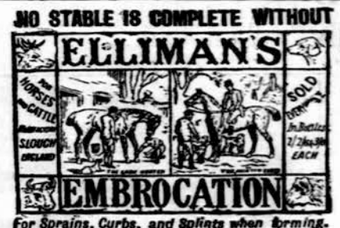

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A true natural perfume made from flowers. Not a Chemical Preparation.
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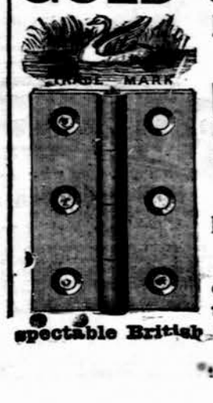

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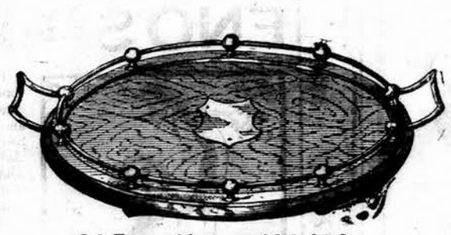

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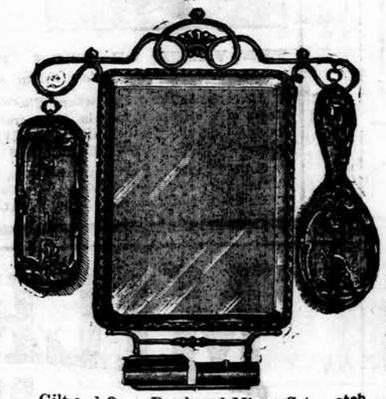

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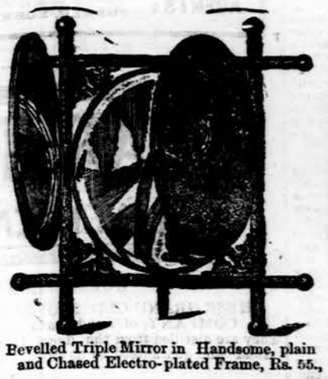

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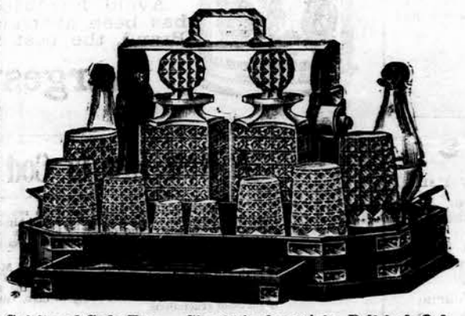

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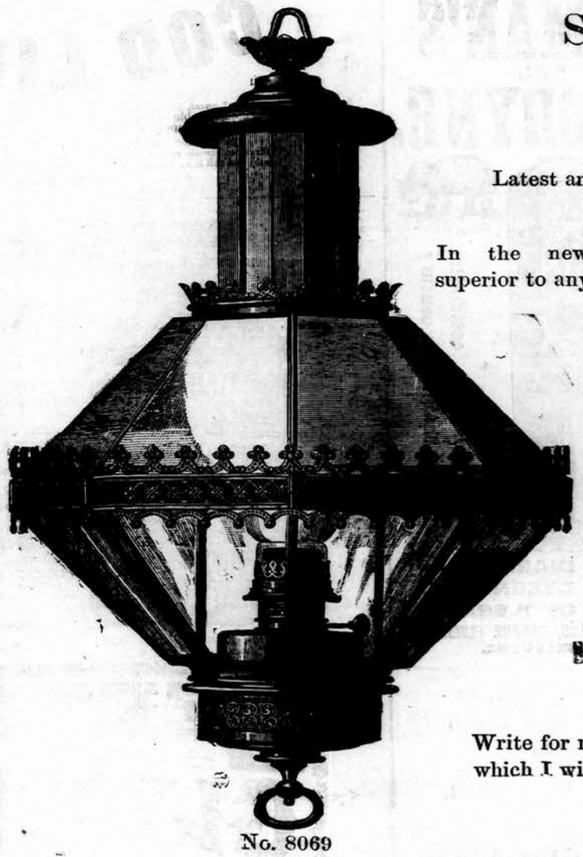

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